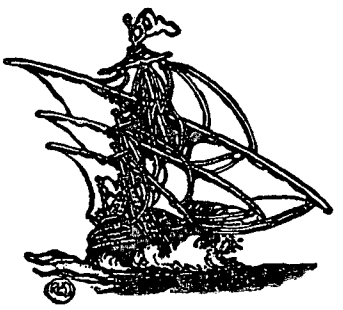
THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

OCTOBER 15, 1923



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A Glimpse Ahead

BOOKS. New books. Old books. Handbooks. Human books. Twice a year they spill out of the regular pages of The Survey into special supplement. The Graphic for November will carry one of these. It will lead off The Survey's book service for the year with the first of a series of brief, analytical reading lists—each the fruit of an expert's ripe knowledge—which will help readers to get their feet firmly planted on the road to an intelligent appreciation of current purpose and technique in the most important fields of social progress.

THE FIRST of these reading guides, we are happy to say, will be contributed by Dr. Bernard Glueck, psychiatrist, director of the Bureau of Children's Guidance, and a leader in the fascinating enterprise of adjusting chidren to the fearfully perplexing world in which they live, so that the bent twig may not grow into the deformed personality. Dr. Glueck will present informally the new and old books bearing on this enterprise which he recommends to the reader.

OTHER features of the Fall Book Supplement will include a study of the Workers' Library and other efforts at making sound and informing books accessible and inviting to the widest possible circle of readers, by Professor Leon Whipple of the New York University School of Journalism; group reviews of the new books in Survey subject-fields; and a selection of out-of-the-ordinary autobiographies.

BACK of every effort to shove society ahead into a position a bit more favorable for the growth of human personality lies the question of money. Who's to pay the bill? Oddly enough, though the hard practical problem faces every prophet and every social engineer—save those few who work with accumulated capital—it has been left for the most part to purely empirical solution. Finding the money has often been the task of busy executives constantly struggling with the consciousness that this was not the thing they were meant to do, or has been left to financial secretaries or commercial experts—both limited in viewpoint by the compulsion of producing immediate results.

IT IS TIME that some one stopped raising money long enough to think about local finance in the large. Where is the money coming from today? Which sources are expanding? Which are drying up? Where will it come from tomorrow? Where ought it to come from? What kind of contribution tends to put a brake on progress? Which to liberate it?

QUESTIONS like these will be considered by the Midmonthly throughout the winter. William J. Norton, of the Detroit Community Fund, opens the discussion in November with a broad survey of the problem, The Bill for Benevolence. He will follow this with a study of typical cities with the four main sources of current income for social agencies: voluntary contributions, self-support, taxation and endowment. In November we shall have ready for announcement several more significant contributions, but the series will be left as largely as possible to shape itself in response to the particular questions which Survey readers raise. The editors hope to be deluged with letters of advice and suggestion.

"IN my department," said a foreman in Gary, "in eight hours we are doing what used to take ten or fourteen. . . . Why? More pep! The men step livelier." I. K. Friedman, whose book By Bread Alone gave many readers their first conception of the color of the steel industry, writes in the November Graphic of Gary on an eight-hour basis.

ALMOST a generation ago the Review of Reviews began bringing out its own editions of classical authors to be sold at reduced prices to its subscribers. The plan has been followed by many other magazines, notably The New Republic edition of the Wells Outline of History. During the past year The Survey's field representatives have found an eager demand for books among our subscribers. A difficulty has been the current high price of books, which was only partly overcome by turning over to subscribers the discounts which we secured by buying at wholesale.

We have, therefore, embarked on a modest experiment in the way of our own editions. This month we can announce The Survey Associates' edition of "What Men Live By" by Richard C. Cabot, M.D. Our edition contains the entire text printed from the original plates, on good paper, and stoutly bound in blue cloth with our imprint on the cover and jacket.

DR. CABOT is, perhaps, the most popular author among social workers. His books are eagerly bought and eagerly read. He writes from a rich background—as physician and army surgeon, as the founder of hospital social service and advisor of many boards and committees, as one of the experimenters in the social and therapeutical use of psychology, and as professor of social ethics at Harvard.

"What Men Live By" will be sent postpaid in the United States for $1.50 or it will be sent free to any subscriber who helps us grow by sending a new yearly subscriber either to The Survey, twice-a-month, at $5 a year; or to Survey Graphic, monthly, at $3 a year.

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The Gist of It

CONFLICT and cooperation. We like to set them off, one against the other. Conflict, quarrel, row—one word has been herded with a lot of disreputable and disagreeable concepts. The other has acquired through much sentimentalizing a stale odor like day before yesterday's violets, but still expresses for most of us a consciously cherished ethical norm. But isn't our social adventure to be charted in terms of the ceaseless rhythmic interplay of the two? When Arthur J. Todd told the Providence conferees that the family was an adventure in antagonistic cooperation he might have added that the same thing was true of any other social unit.

INAPPROPRIATE as the philosophical gesture may be on the title-page of this journal of concrete social experiment, we cannot forbear to make it. Here's the Midmonthly, a pot-pourri of practical stuff, made out of facts and considerations which three or four dozen people happened to bring together about the same time. Yet it falls, in spite of us, into a pattern—a chessboard of fighting-it-out and working-together.

OKLAHOMA'S governor (p. 73) and Johnstown's mayor (p. 74) are black knights on our chessboard. Both have sowed the dragon's teeth; both are reaping the traditional harvest. But both are significant because they dramatize the clash of ill-balanced forces whose field of battle stretches far beyond the Oklahoma capitol or the steel mills of Johnstown.

CALIFORNIA, too, offers an instructive battleground. Furuseth, one of the labor's grand old men, fights with a hard right fist for Pacific shipowners and an equally hard left for the Wobblies. A tragic fight, for it marks a break in the ranks of labor; yet a splendid one, for Furuseth calls on fidelity and craftsmanship as his witnesses. Mr. West, who writes of the controversy (p. 86), is a newspaper man who has been analyzing industrial conflicts for many years: in recent years on the Pacific coast.

UPPER Fifth Avenue, between the zone of the social register and the zone of the Harlem ghetto, has a zone of imposing institutions. Of these not the least splendid is the Heckscher Foundation, a building devised to bring together under one roof everything that might make underprivileged children, and child victims of cruelty, happy. But the adventure on which Mr. Heckscher embarked with the aid of the New York S. P. C. C. has had an unhappy career. Schisms, public accusations, newspaper exploitation, have marked its course. The fact that the controversy comes to a climax just as we go to press with Mr. Carstens' measured analysis of the present status of the humane societies in the field of children's work (p. 92) adds to the timeliness of that article, but will hardly add to the interest which attaches to any summing-up of a problem in child-care by the father-confessor, guide, philosopher and friend of children's workers the country over—otherwise the executive of the Child Welfare League of America.

BECAUSE he and his co-workers have been able to bring together into team-work those traditionally hostile elements—the contractor who profits by underpaid labor in the prisons and the reformer who looks to the regeneration of our prison system for human ends—E. Stagg Whitin, executive officer of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, has a hard-headed contribution to make to the other side of this conflict-and-cooperation business. The virtual ending of private contract labor in the prisons, which he announces (p. 69), is a social achievement comparable to the abolition of the twelve-hour shift in steel.

IT'S folks who fight, after all, who make up our towns and cities, and if you want to teach a neighborhood to discover its own powers and win for itself a richer life you must base your work squarely on the factions which you find there. Conflict, in other words, is the cornerstone of cooperation. Such is the testimony (p. 67), of Edward M. Barrows, who has done neighborhood work for many years, in New Bedford, New York, and elsewhere, and has just completed a survey of child welfare work in New York for the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. But a neighborhood has more than mutual distrust and rivalry to work with: it has loyalties, hopes and rallying-points. These Mr. Barrows will discuss in succeeding articles.

NO more courageous effort to learn how to work together, in spite of an enormous burden of traditional antagonism, is to be found in the United States today than the Interracial Council. Looking chiefly to the Y. M. C. A. for its origin and guiding personnel, this organization is quietly building up throughout the southern and border states a simply-devised mechanism for bettering relations between whites and Negroes. Mr. Woofter, who writes a hopeful word as to Southern progress in controlling lynching law (p. 99), is identified with this effort as the executive of the Georgia Committee on Race Relations.

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From a 16th century woodcut

PROBLEMS IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: THE NEIGHBOR WITH THE LOOSE-TONGUED WIFE

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THE SURVEY

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Backyard Battlefields

By Edward M. Barrows

NO one ever organizes a neighborhood. It has done that by itself long before the would-be organizer appears. His function is to understand that organization and make it work to his own ends—if he can. When he tries to do so, he promptly encounters the factional spirit—the real basis of the neighborhood's self-organized life.

Neighborhoods are always storm centers of factions and frictions, hatreds, and loves, treasons, strategems and spoils. People do not need to be taught to work together. They know how. They do need leadership in learning to use this inborn social instinct to some purpose, for the factional spirit, undirected, works in its own contentious way. Half an hour's clothesline gossip can spoil more organization plans than a dozen national conferences can devise in a year. The factional spirit works on people's emotions, while the reformers are wasting time trying to reach their common sense. Folks live with friends and enemies, not ideas; their neighborhood standing depends on whom they know, not what they think. The worker who sees beneath the surface of these controversies finds that they reveal many hidden currents of neighborhood life—currents which will undermine his own plans if he does not take them into account.

One of the most spectacular of New York's community centers broke down recently for just this reason. If mere brains could have settled the matter, this center would have guided the destiny of the city. A voting majority of its controlling board were economists and social philosophers of national standing; it represented millions of wealth; the amount of preliminary conference that went into its organization could have created the Sugar Trust.

But when the organizer started his machine going, it seemed to grind out nothing but thin air; no spirit of civic improvement, no adult education, no recreation, no anything. Nobody knew just why. The people got together in the center all right, but they seemed to put in most of their time hating each other while the Machinery for Community Expression clattered over their unconscious heads until it ran down by itself.

The trouble was simple: It was the Neighbor with the Loose-tongued Wife. He was a man with political ambitions, who created a following through his personal magnetism; the wife subdued his enemies through her dreadful instinct for scandal. Thus they built up a personal faction. They saw in the center a possible source of personal power. Some of their enemies saw in it a chance to get back at them. When the center opened, it became an absorbing battleground for two rival factions. After each scrimmage the wounded limped off bearing a number of friends with them, vowing to darken the center's doors no more.

This kind of thing bewildered the director. He knew all there was to know about organized recreations, and how a community organization ought to work if the people would let it alone. But the people wouldn't let it alone. He therefore ceased trying to make the place a center, and it became merely another organized recreation attended by docile boys and girls who would do as they were told—at least when the police did the telling.

THE first thing a neighborhood worker must learn is that most people are either leaders or followers in their everyday social relations. Once he accepts that fact and learns deliberately to use it, he has a key to many doors of neighborhood life.

One of the most successful community centers in New England was organized frankly on this basis. After four years it is still swayed by every breath of factional dissent, but in that very fact lies its success. The neighborhood was largely Portuguese, a proud and belligerent people without much sense of team-work, and resentful of personal intrusion. To them came the clannish Anglo-Saxons with an impulse of benevolence—provided the Portu-

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guese would consent to be uplifted in the right direction. Cutting across this racial division were several personal cliques, a perennial political quarrel which involved organized labor, and a traditional church faction which was popularly resented as "trying to run the neighborhood." There were mill rivalries, and the usual number of rival social and athletic clubs.

But underlying these dissensions were several definite popular desires. The people wanted a place to meet, without having to ask favors from anyone to get it. Therefore all factions were willing to help secure the school building for public uses. Their very jealousies insured the creation of a representative board of control. Each group was less interested in fair play for its neighbors than for itself, but the working result was much the same.

Next they found that certain factions had certain special powers that all would do well to recognize as long as this involved no concession of party or personal loyalties. If the Eclipse Social and Athletic Club was encouraged to use the school gymnasium it could keep under control certain boisterous and otherwise objectionable youthful elements. The Eclipse men would support the Labor Party's district leader when he ran for president of the center, because he could bring municipal aid to bear on a project for making a baseball field on near-by city property. The Labor man was willing to do this provided his own people—he was Portuguese—were given a proper recognition in the center.

The result was a strong combination of conflicting local interests working together for the common good. In three years this organization created a popular neighborhood club, often open seven nights in the week, and attended by hundreds daily; it developed a strong athletic league of local clubs; it induced the city to open new recreation grounds; it secured a branch library for the district; it obtained many improvements, including shower baths, portable furniture and motion picture equipment for the school; it created a trust fund in the interests of neglected school children; and it organized a multitude of celebrations and pageants and public recreational enterprises.

Conflict can do what suppression never does. "Fight it out!" is a better slogan than "Don't quarrel." The danger lies not in the battle, but in leaving the battle half finished, with nothing but destruction to show for it. Through its conflicts a neighborhood finds its strength; also its greatest needs.

While they may have a thousand different manifestations, these factions classify themselves into a few origins. One of the most immovable and persistent is the work-caste, always present among women and, to a less degree, among men. In one neighborhood the stenographers will not associate with the saleswomen, who in turn snub the factory workers, while they all make outcasts of the housemaids. I have seen a body of men carefully choosing a committee to head a neighborhood civic festival; they picked their chairman not primarily for ability, experience, political power, natural leadership, or religious affiliations, but because he was foreman in a factory whose employment gave neighborhood social prestige.

In this case the factory itself made a line of cleavage which cut through all other factional interests, religious, political and even personal. No one could tell just why; the factory was an old one, and the workers had always been clannish; by custom, the people had endowed them with neighborhood leadership until tradition had given them a power dangerous to tamper with.

This particular example of work-caste had in it an element of tradition which is itself a strong factional power. There are certain churches, certain families, certain clubs that are always factional rallying points. The initiative of any of these groups automatically arouses opposition from others who have traditionally fought them; right or wrong has little to do with the matter.

While all neighborhood cliques work definitely through certain leaders, there will always be found leaders who are powerful, though they represent nothing but themselves, and generally use their power for personal ends. These people must often be influenced personally, the method depending of course upon the personality of the organizer. Yet there are some exaggerated egos which cannot be changed, and these are generally hostile to any new power in a neighborhood. It is the only way they know of insisting on their own importance in this changing world.

Every community has at least one of this type. Another New England school center was nearly wrecked in the launching by an old janitor with a large local following who worked openly to discredit everything it did. He stood in the hallways and insulted the patrons; he locked school rooms and refused to open them even when ordered to do so by authority; and on the occasion of the first big neighborhood gathering, he locked up the stereopticon and hid the cables, nearly breaking up the meeting. He boasted that the school authorities would not dare discipline him because he had too many friends in the neighborhood, and he was right. When the authorities threatened to try him under civil service rules, several prominent neighborhood leaders made a counter-threat to boycott the center. Personal loyalty was stronger than public spirit.

The difficulty was solved for a time by the appointment, as supervisor, of a woman who had even a stronger neighborhood hold than the janitor. She knew her people and she bided her time. One day when she had the trouble-maker conspicuously at a disadvantage, she suddenly turned on him with a tongue-lashing that held him wide-eyed and speechless; when he turned to the neighborhood for sympathy, he found most of the sympathy already aligned on the other side. But a year later the supervisor married. Her successor knew nothing of the neighborhood line-up; the janitor easily worsted him and disrupted the center again.

It is seldom that the real nature of a neighborhood faction is so apparent. Usually it is concealed behind some temporary issue over which the factions take sides. This fact is perpetually misleading professional organizers, who believe that by glossing over a passing contention they have brought about harmony. A mere difference of opinion rarely affects the real neighborhood line-up.

THE most impressive example I know of the devastating effect that can be produced by one who knows the neighborhood line-up and how to use it occurred in this same city when what we may call the Hetty Green Community Center was launched. It was in a neighborhood about equally divided between a group of well-to-do brokers, factory officials and petty professional men, and a group of factory operatives and day laborers. A group of the well-to-do, having conservatively considered the matter, formed a committee among themselves to promote a neighborhood organ-

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ization in the Hetty Green school. Just then a number of their less laundered neighbors petitioned the school committee independently, but with the same idea. The school authorities called a neighborhood mass meeting to see if a common basis could be found, and for a time it looked as though these two elements, for once agreed upon a common need, might be coaxed together.

But here the school principal stepped in. She didn't want the community organization in her school at all. She knew every phase of every factional discord in her neighborhood. Systematically she combined the different prejudices and conflicts, as an organist manipulates his stops. By the date of the mass meeting she had brought into white-hot conflict every factional element in her part of the town, contriving to give each separate clique the idea that its own pet enemies were planning to capture the organization.

That mass meeting will always remain a neighborhood classic. Amenities began when a collarless citizen announced to the crowded hall that he was against wasting the taxpayers' money to allow a "bunch of bums"—this with a venemous glance at a glowering group across the hall—to use the schoolhouse as a loafing place. Six of the be-bummed rose hotly to explain what must come to pass before they would allow the collarless one "or the likes of him," to run the affairs of the neighborhood. Then a laundered neighbor in the rear arose to point out what would happen if any of the great unwashed were allowed to contaminate the building where his children went to school. This brought up the unwashed in a clamorous body and the mêlée went merrily on.

A few sane citizens tried to call attention to the issues the neighbors had met to discuss, but the principal was too alert to let the factional spirit be sidetracked. With adroit rhetoric she managed to convey to all the warring elements that each could be saved from the other only by voting the project down. Meantime the majority of the gathering sat silent, noses aloft. They had come for one object—to vote with their friends, and the tumult was to them as the braying of a band on election night. And so they voted the organization down and went their ways, ready for the next opportunity to thwart their neighborhood enemies.

The neighborhood worker whose aims are constructive must deal with the neighborhood line-up in its most dangerous aspects. To ignore it is to be no longer a leader but, in the eyes of the neighborhood, a timid onlooker. Yet the perils of an unconsidered partizanship are great; and still worse is an insincere partizanship for policy's sake, for this is sure to be detected.

The solution lies in a frank identification of oneself with the neighborhood, standing squarely and boldly for one's own point of view. Roughly speaking, the neighborhood worker must be a faction in himself, joining interest or taking issue as his own vision dictates. He must never forget his position as the administrator of the neighborhood's common interests, nor permit his sympathies to be exploited to any factional purpose. This requires an even more delicate balance than that of a mayor, or a governor, or a president of the United States who is, or should be, in a similar predicament most of the time. Yet no other course is possible if one is to be a really constructive power.

You cannot organize factions out of a community. When an organizer claims to have done so it is a fair indication that he has never even discovered the line-up of his own neighborhood. But the factional spirit can be made to work for the good of the community; men and women can be helped in learning how to work through their innate loyalties toward something bigger than faction. This takes time, tact, and endless study of the complex cross-currents of neighborhood life. But there is no other way.

The Prisoner: Public Servant

By E. Stagg Whitin

For a century the contractor has made prison industry pay, and taken the profits. Now a revolution patiently brought to birth has restored the prison workshop to public use—and the contractors say Amen!

FOR a hundred years states and cities have been struggling to work out a system of employing prisoners which is fair to the state, the prisoner and the free workman. Gradually such a plan has been developing out of the chaos of waste, corruption and exploitation, but the snail's pace of its development has disheartened many workers in the social field who have come to feel that it never could be included among the attainable aims in social reform. Judge Mack, when president of the National Conferences on Charities and Correction a few years ago, pointed out that the goal was blocked by strong and powerful financial interests whose strengthening grip would outlast any possible development of the campaign for better practices.

Now, suddenly, these financial interests have withdrawn their opposition and thrown the weight of their money and power behind the forward movement. The largest contractor has agreed to cease using prison labor, leaving the field open for state control. What does this mean? How did it come about? How rapidly will it affect the situation in each of our prisons? What can we hope for in the next five years? To answer, we must understand the history that lies behind and the forces that are at work.

One of the earliest social reforms in the country was the development in the prisons in New York City and Philadelphia of a system which included the ideals of today: industrial training for the prisoner, classification for individual development, sanitary working conditions and wages available for the prisoner's family. The problem of marketing the products of prison labor was, however, left unsolved with the result that the system which had been installed collapsed, and prison industries were eventually taken over by private business interests. Rapid extension of these industries followed, as the change was made from hand work to machinery during the industrial revolution.

The prison contractors demonstrated that the prisoner can be kept at work; that his work is of value equal to that of free labor; that he can produce saleable commodities

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and that prison industries can operate at a profit despite the vagaries of scheming politicians. While the prison contractors have sought profit for themselves, and in some instances this profit has not been small, it cannot be denied that they have raised the standard of work for prison workers to something approximating the level of poorly paid workers outside the prison.

Against these prison contractors have been arrayed since 1820 both labor organizations and manufacturers, individually and collectively, because the rate of wages paid for the prisoners' labor and the dumping of their output upon the "open market" created a decidedly unfair competitive situation.

Prison reformers have pointed out the evils inherent in the prison contract system and have emphasized the fact that the state had no moral right to develop its responsibility while holding these workers in penal servitude. The American Prison Association when organized in 1870 under Rutherford Hayes demanded that state control and management of prison industries be substituted for the contract system. Resolutions and reform organizations, however, have not of themselves produced machinery capable of changing the industrial status of these hundred thousand people.

The first practical attempt to put into the basic law this principle of state control was made in New York state in 1895 when the "state use" market—the commodity requirements of the institutions and departments of the state and its political subdivisions—was opened to the products of prison industries, a year after the adoption of a constitutional provision which prohibited the sale of prison products on the "open market." Organized labor suggested this "state use" market and, largely because of the inclusion of this provision, supported the newly drafted constitution at the polls.

The development of the prison industries in the face of this preferred market, however, was so inadequate as again to emphasize the fact that legislative mandate alone does not create a practical administrative organization. The state of New York continued to purchase its supplies for its institutions and departments through fifty-four purchasing agents chaperoned by a committee on classification which left the prison industries crippled and inefficient and played the politics of the preferred travelling salesman. No state or city had centralized the purchase of its supplies for its departments or institutions; none had standardized the grade and type of its commodities; none had any accurate information in regard to the quantities required by a year's consumption. Production of goods in the prisons for the state use market was practically impossible.

At the Conference on Charities and Correction held in Cleveland in 1912, the leading prison contractor was called upon to meet the challenge that, while the prison industrial system he had helped to create had raised the standard of life for the prisoner, it was time for the state itself—taking cognizance of what had been done—to meet its own responsibility for the adequate employment of all its prisoners and for the marketing of the commodities which they produce within its preferred "state use" market. In the light of recent developments, his answer had a marked significance.

> We have shown that efficiency is possible to be obtained with prison labor. We claim that if it was practical for the state to do what we have done, we would be willing for the state to do it. We should all work together to help our state officials direct the work efficiently.

Familiar as they were with the experience of New York, is it surprising that the large group of practical administrators present at this conference believed the time would never come when the contractor could fulfill his promise?

Clearing the Way for Purchase

But the obstacles, which seemed insuperable, have been cleared away. The years since 1912 have revolutionized government methods of purchasing supplies. In 1913 New York City spent $250,000 in working out standard specifications for the $15,000,000 worth of commodities required for its departments and institutions, though it failed to centralize the purchase of these commodities. Other states and cities gradually groped their way to hit-and-miss specifications for their commodity requirements and began to centralize their purchase systems. With the Great War came an enormous demand for war supplies which made it impossible for states to secure the supplies they needed except through centralized purchasing. The example of the War Industries Board was before every mayor, governor, and local Council of National Defence. A great impetus was given central purchasing, and today 43 states and 30 of the largest cities operate through such bureaus in buying the six to seven hundred million dollars' worth of commodities they consume each year. Under the guidance of Mr. Hoover, a national advisory board to the Department of Commerce, made up of representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the associations organized for testing materials, has been organized to pass upon specifications which have been asked for by a conference of purchasing agents of states and cities through the country. Welfare or control departments, moreover, have been set up to administer the institutions of the states and cities. Competent engineers or production experts are attached to many of these departments.

Coordination and Technique Needed

What was impossible in 1912, has now become possible—except that coordination and technique are lacking. The war, forcing the coordination of American industrial life, pointed the way to effective coordination and the development of this technique. The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, together with the American Federation of Labor and certain government bodies, developed the prison labor section of the War Industries Board to integrate the prison industries with the great war machine. After the armistice, with the cooperation of Hugh Frayne, the labor member of that board, the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor took the initial steps in building a permanent organization to continue the development of coordination and technique. Thus the Associates for Government Service, a voluntary, non-profit-making organization, came into being. Its function is to help state and city governments to apply modern business methods to the purchase of their supplies. This it does, primarily, by establishing contacts between buyer and seller on a broader basis than has hitherto been possible: between government purchasing officials whose requirements, because they use standard specifications, can be pooled into large quantity orders, on the one hand, and manufacturers and producers who are interested in filling such combined orders, on the other.

For three years this organization has assisted govern-

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ments in centralizing their purchase systems and has encouraged the development in the department of commerce of its work on standard specifications. The Associates for Government Service is a vital member of the national advisory board to which reference has been made. It is working with city welfare federations toward the same ends, and aided the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor in bringing prison industrial managers together in conference to work toward the development of state prison industries as a factor in the process of supplying standardized goods for state and city use.

Today when the question which was asked at the Cleveland conference in 1912—can the states take over the responsibility for their own prison industries and themselves provide a market for their prison products?—is raised again, the Associates for Government Service answer that they have already secured orders for the prison products of five states from purchasing agents in fifteen states and that they are now able to work out an adequate system of exchanging prison products. They promise furthermore that this system will keep prison products entirely off the open markets, and yet assure industrial efficiency in prison workshops, even in the smaller states.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor presented in 1912 the plan which is going into effect today —the standardization of commodities consumed in state institutions and departments; the central purchase of supplies required by governments; the production in the prison workshops of standard commodities to meet these requirements; the exchange of surplus prison products, above what the producing state itself can consume, with other states. The Associates for Government Service is working out the coordination and developing the technique. Trade associations and labor unions, convinced that the operation is practical, are giving their support.

Clearing the Way for Production

The pledge given in 1912 has been made good. The leading prison contractor, who spoke at the Cleveland meeting, had agreed with the trade association in his own field of industry that he will make no more prison contracts and will withdraw from those still running as rapidly as the states can conveniently install new industries, and that he will support the work of the Associates for Government Service in carrying its plan into execution. The agreement has been published broadcast and other contractors are rapidly following suit.

In brief, what does this mean? It means that the governors of ten states have before them the practical problem of finding work for their prisoners who are now employed under contract. It means that these governors have the word of practical and successful managers of prison industries, who have conducted them for twenty-five years at substantial profit, that the ideal of the reformers of the eighteenth century and the dream of Rutherford Hayes and his colleagues of 1870 can and will be made practical. It means that the governors can rely on practical business men to see this program carried out. It means furthermore that the new order is guaranteed not by a pledge between the prison contractors and the states, nor between these contractors and some philanthropic group, but by a trade agreement between the prison contractors and the 300 manufacturers who compose the trade association in their line of industry.

How will the new order be brought about? Before the trade agreement was made a prison industrial conference was held in Washington under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor and created a committee on the allocation of prison industries, and elected Col. Leroy Hodges, deputy governor of Virginia, as chairman.

This committee will have available information regarding the market for prison products and the economic data on which to base a judgment as to the industries most suitable for installation in the prisons of the several states —taking into consideration the presence of raw material and transportation facilities, the needs of the producing state, and the outlook for a permanent and regular flow of surplus commodities from the prisons of one state to the institutions of easily accessible neighbor states. Of course the committee will have no power to dictate to any cooperating state what industries it will choose to establish, but if all the available facts are assembled and sound judgment is used, economic law may be expected to strengthen its hands and to lead in the end to an efficient allocation. It is hoped that the first meeting of this committee may be held shortly after the governors' annual conference this month, where the whole subject is to be discussed.

What may be hoped for as a result of these developments? State and city institutions consume each year approximately $700,000,000 worth of supplies. The prison population can produce perhaps $50,000,000 worth, or one fifteenth of these commodities. Every prisoner who is physically and mentally capable, will be employed, self-supporting, and able to support his family.

How long it will take to work the program out depends upon public sentiment. Momentum has already been secured by the support of the trade association, the former prison contractors, and the strength of the prison organizations with their cooperating committees and associations. Five years is long enough for the work of the committee on the allocation of prison industries, which will be followed by the development of management technique in each of the states if the example of New York state (where today a staff of experts and business advisors are on the job) is followed. This will entail adequate state appropriations—New York has made such—and liberal public support for the extra-governmental agencies to which we must look for coordination.

To estimate the economic gain we have but to figure the saving from the new methods in purchasing public supplies, the saving in maintenance of the prisoners who will become self-supporting, the saving to the charitable institutions which will no longer be called upon to care for their dependents. What it will mean to turn out competent workmen from our prisons, rather than confirmed criminals, it is for the insurance companies, the surety companies and the police to estimate.

The effects upon society in general we dare not attempt to picture, but we may quote the English moralist Hobhouse:

> Its dealings with the criminal mark, one may say, the zero point in the scale of treatment which society concedes to be due its various members. If we raise this point, we raise the standard all along the scale. The pauper may justly expect something better than the criminal, the self-supporting poor man or woman more than the pauper. Thus if it is the aim of good civilization to raise the general standard of life, this is a tendency which a savage criminal law will hinder and a humane one assist.

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A Tip to Commissioners

THERE WAS some amusement the other day in the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment when the commissioner of police, Richard E. Enright, presented his budget. He asked for $40,000 in salary increases, and $25,000 to enforce prohibition. One wonders why he did not push his request for even so modest a sum with more conviction, when the commissioner of public welfare, Bird S. Coler, offered evidence which showed that in the last year alone New York had saved more money in its hospital bill than the total budget for prohibition enforcement.

The encouraging facts are disclosed in a recent Weekly Bulletin of the Health Department. If we omit the confusion of war and the influenza epidemic (1918-19) and the sudden changes immediately after the eighteenth amendment became effective in 1920, and compare the experience of the city in 1917 with that of 1921 and 1922, a striking picture of the city's job in caring for sickness is revealed.

In the year 1917 the hospitals of the Department of Public Welfare and Bellevue Hospital treated 7,719 patients for alcoholism, or 14.2 persons out of each 10,000 of the population. In 1922 the same institutions treated 5,907 for the same condition, or at the rate of 10 per 10,000 of the population. In other words, while the city grew 7.5 per cent the ratio of alcoholic patients to population fell 30 per cent. It is of particular interest also to observe that the ratio of drug addicts to population, based on the experience of the Department of Public Welfare, has dropped 38 per cent between 1921 and 1923, for similar periods of the year.

What does this mean to the taxpayer? Briefly, that if the ratio of alcoholic patients to population that prevailed in 1917 had continued in 1922, 2,385 more of such patients would have had to be provideed for in the city's hospitals during the year. Since each patient would have needed on the average about five days care, costing about $3 a day, the saving amounted to not less than $41,775 in 1922. The saving in drug addiction was probably about $1,701 as these patients usually require 21 days of hospital care apiece.

Of course it would not be fair to attribute entirely to the improvement in health, general nutrition and standards of living—consequent upon the great reduction in the use of alcohol by the wage earners of the city—the reduction in the ratio to the population of all kinds of patients admitted to city hospitals. But it is a matter of no small moment that during the years when there has been the notable reduction in alcoholic patients there has been a similar reduction, though not as great, in the number of all admissions to the hospitals of the Department of Public Welfare. The ratio of patients to population, in 1917-22, has fallen 24 per cent.

Estimating the average days of hospital care at 10 days per patient and the cost of care for all classes of patients at $3 per day, we find that if the rate of general sickness care which prevailed in 1917 had continued in 1922 the taxpayers would have had to add $346,290 to the costs they actually bore in 1922.

Putting this in another way, the city has been saved the upkeep of the equivalent of a general hospital of 316 beds —which would meet the usual needs of a population of 63,000—because of the lessened sickness observed in the hospitals of the Department of Public Welfare alone, not counting the experience of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and of the privately endowed hospitals of the city.

Even in the city where to say the least enforcement of the prohibition law is as lax as anywhere in the country, if not in fact in the center of the most flagrant protected violation of the federal constitution, there can be seen a definite improvement in that part of the sickness record which is certainly attributable to a reduced consumption of alcohol, even by inebriates and persistent violators of the law. How long will it be before the alert, competent and honest commissioner of police of some better-favored city will enlist the support of public opinion and public funds on the ground of a direct relationship between law enforcement and public well-being, and will claim properly at least part of the credit for reduced sickness and death which is usually attributed to the good offices of the health officer alone?

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.

A State Ward

THE pride and glory of the institution is old Mary D . . . .

"Mary 's my best girl," says Mr. S., the dining room superintendent. "Every morning at breakfast-time she comes up and shakes hands with me, and I say, 'How are you, Mary?' and she says, 'How are you?' "

Mary has been here since 1876. She is not quite so smart and strong as she was once, but in her prime, as she herself will tell you, she was used to lifting milk cans that weighed five hundred pounds. Mary is a little weak in her arithmetic. But she is a practised conversationalist, and she knows from experience that a poetic heightening of her effects is best adapted to the conprehension of the masses. Ask her how long she has been here, and she will answer, "A thousand years!" by which you are to understand that her time in the institution has seemed long.

"Do you get enough to eat?" I asked her one day.

"Enough to eat!" she answered scornfully. "Why, there's food enough wasted to keep us all!"

"But why do some of them say they don't have enough to eat?"

"I don't know as I can just explain that to you." But she was glad to try. Mary is fond of explaining and making fine distinctions. It seems, if I understand her right, that what the six hundred patients want when they assemble in the big dining room is not so much to eat *more,* as to eat *longer.*

One day I tried to straighten Mary out on questions of time and space. "How long *have* you been here?" I asked.

"Well," she said, "I've been here so long I should think they'd be glad to get rid of me."

"And would you be glad to go?"

"Why, yes, if I thought I could do any better for myself and my poor children . . . Yes," she added thoughtfully, "I'd live on one meal a day if I was at home." And you know that she sees as home the place where she left her five little children forty-odd years ago. She thinks it is just around the corner, and that the children are hungry, so when visitors come and bring her food she calls for a plate and asks to have some of it carried to her eldest boy Michael.

(*Continued on page* 123)

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The Common Welfare

TROOPS Take over Oklahoma Capital: Displace Officials. All Oklahomans Called to Arms. Soldiers Force Legislature to Give Up Session. Walton Mobilizes 100,000 to Prevent Oklahoma Voting.

We rub our eyes. That sort of thing doesn't happen—not here and now. Every school-child knows we Anglo-Saxons got over that stage along about Cromwell's day. Mussolini—he's an Italian. The civil and the military ought not to get mixed up in this year of grace—not, at least, unless there's a strike, or the dirty Bolsheviks start something. Doesn't that Walton remember about the man who sowed the dragon's teeth, or the other one who reaped the whirlwind?

Then suddenly the bayonets fade out of the picture and the injunction captures the headlines. Like better-planned and sounder efforts to change the face of public morality, the spectacular crusade against the "invisible government" finds itself safe in court. The smell of battle is gone: there is a dusty odor of law-books.

MEANWHILE the wild news has been furnishing entertainment to newspaper readers in an otherwise dull season and Oklahoma has been advertised from coast to coast in a fashion that is resented by the patriotic business men of Oklahoma chambers of commerce and Rotary Clubs. But the real significance of all this lies in the fact that the western state has been providing the setting and the actors for a dramatic presentation of certain peculiar phases of the great American adventure in democracy.

Oklahoma is an infant state, hardly sixteen years old. It had hardly produced its share of picturesque political leaders when John Calloway Walton became governor this year.

"Jack" Walton is one of the western politicians recently elevated to office through the combination of radicalism and agrarian discontent. He is a husky, courageous "good fellow," boisterous, ignorant, not overly well balanced. He celebrated his accession to power by inviting the voters of the state to "the biggest meal ever eaten," a huge barbecue at which many tons of meat and drink were consumed.

An epidemic of midnight floggings in Tulsa and other places had been attributed to the Ku Klux Klan, admittedly powerful in the state. On the ground that local officials were under Klan influence the governor established military courts in Tulsa and other cities in August, and in September declared martial law, first in certain cities and then throughout the state. This, he said, was necessary to break the power of the "invisible government." The governor saw to it that wide publicity was given to the evidence placed before the military courts connecting the Ku Klux Klan with the flogging episodes. The Klan was undoubtedly placed on the defensive. But he had already alienated many of his radical supporters and had also aroused state-wide protest by his scandalously liberal granting of pardons and leaves of absence to convicts. He now incurred the opposition of newspaper and business men, who felt that he was making political capital out of his fight against the Klan, and was hurting business by advertising Oklahoma as a land of lawlessness.

Then the legislature turned on him. As in the case in most states, the Oklahoma legislature cannot meet in extra session except at the call of the governor. But a majority of the legislators, supported by eleven important newspapers, decided to take a chance and meet anyway, in order to impeach the governor as a "dictator" and as otherwise unworthy of high office. A long document was issued closely imitating the Declaration of Independence. Governor Walton met the challenge by putting state troops in the capitol. Both sides talked fight, but when some three-score members of the lower house went to the capitol on September 26, they quietly obeyed the soldiers who told them to disperse, and asked the state courts to pass on their right to meet.

A special state-wide referendum election had been set for October 2. A petition was circulated putting on the ballot a constitutional amendment enabling the legislature to call itself together for the purpose of investigating the acts of state officials. The state Supreme Court denied the governor's contention that the petition was invalid. In spite of his proclamation postponing the election until December 6 and his threats to prevent the balloting by force, the polls were open nearly everywhere in the state and the amendment desired by the legislature was adopted by a three to one vote.

Again the governor appealed to the courts, and at this writing the situations remains in *statu quo,* pending a judicial decision on the legality of the election. The governor may, or may not, be impeached.

THIS is in Oklahoma. Yes, but Oklahoma is not the only state in which the Ku Klux Klan takes it upon itself to suppress private immorality, dominate local officials, and take an active part in municipal and state politics. It is not the only state whose voters carelessly select good-natured ignoramuses for high political posts, and then clamor to high heaven when such officials prove themselves incompetent.

Nor is it the only state, we venture to say, where citizens are generally ignorant of their own fundamental laws. Nobody in Oklahoma seemed to know whether the legislature

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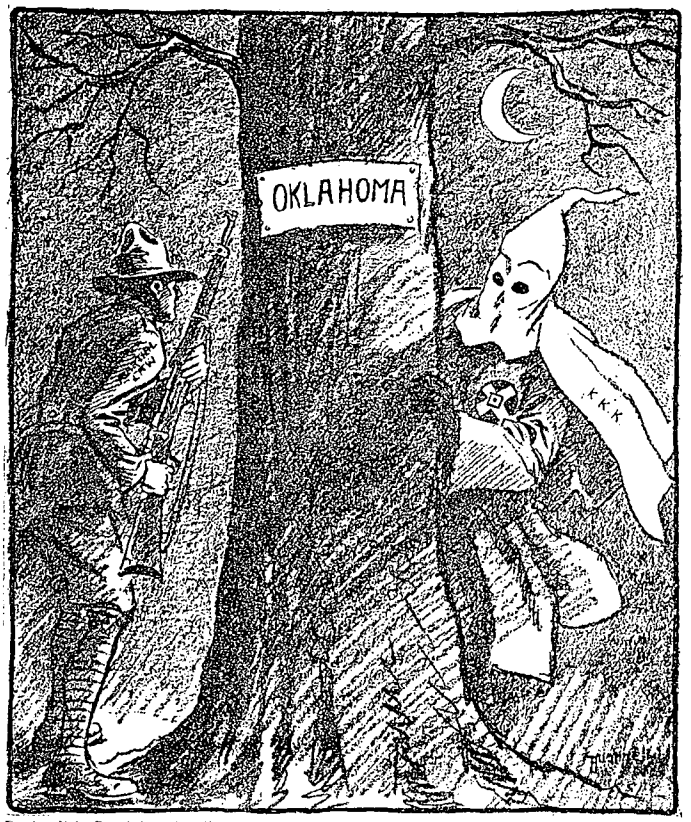

Bushnell in South Bend Tribune

HIDE AND SEEK

could call itself together to impeach a governor—a question that New Yorkers raised and settled for themselves in the days of William Sulzer. At one time the governor's foes in Oklahoma talked of asking the federal government to intervene, under the clause of the federal constitution which guarantees to every state a "republican" form of government—a clause which has never been acted upon or even interpreted.

Perhaps there are other states than Oklahoma, too, where despite the popular cant about the peril of lawless foreigners and imported reds it is the hundred per cent American whose lawlessness actually imperils our native institutions. Swashbuckling governor and hooded cowards alike are free-born Americans.

Until we have learned to weave into the close fabric of civilized society the knotty strands, still remaining, of the backwoodsman's impatience of restraint and the frontiersman's crude conception of law and order; until we recognize the fact that we are still pretty much in the raw and need to civilize ourselves, it would become us to say little about the demoralizing effect of foreign newcomers.

ON the last day of August a drink-crazed Negro ran amuck in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, with the result that two policemen were killed and two others wounded before he himself was shot to death. The Johnstown papers of the seventh published an "order" from Mayor Cauffiel to clear the city of what he termed the riff-raff Negro element.

"I want every Negro who has lived here less then seven years to pack up his belongings and get out," he declared, and added that until further notice Negroes living in Johnstown would not be allowed to assemble except for church. Picnics, dances and meetings of all sorts were prohibited.

He ordered every Negro visiting the city of Johnstown to report either to the mayor or the chief of police and, while in the city to give to the authorities a record of his business and social activities. The order of expulsion also included Mexican workmen living in the city. "I have gone over this thing carefully," said the mayor, "this is not a hasty decision for me to give out. I have worked over this Negro question in Johnstown and have gone over the problem night and day this last week trying to strike a solution. My mind is made up; the Negroes must go back from where they came."

The following night twelve crosses were burned near Rosedale, a Negro and Mexican suburb, and a man who said he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan telephoned to a newspaper that no law-abiding Negro had anything to fear as the crosses were not directed against them.

SEARCHING for causes, one comes on the fact that the Cambria Steel Company imported Negroes and Mexicans from the South during a labor shortage and that in addition to these workmen, the great Negro migration of the past twelve months left a deposit in Johnstown; which Johnstown like other northern cities had made no provision

J. N. Darling in Harlow's Weekly

MAKING ONE HUNDRED PERCENTERS OUT OF OKLAHOMA CITIZENS

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to assimilate. On the mayor's orders the newcomers began immediately to leave town, between 700 and 800 the first day. The Bethlehem Steel Company is said to have paid off 2,000 who did not return. They are still leaving.

It is generally accepted that Mayor Cauffiel did not act on legal advice when he ordered the Negroes to quit the city. Obviously he is the sort of man who brings a solid fist firmly into a receptive palm making it plain to his listeners that he intends to run this city of his to suit himself. Is not he the best judge of what is good for the people? What is law to a mayor, anyway? It was a good mouth-filling independent thing to do—presumably popular.

There was certainly a feeling that the community would back him up, and wink at the burning of the fiery crosses by the Ku Klux Klan, of whom there are said to be 4,000 in the city—about one-fourth of the adult male population. The mayoralty primaries were imminent and this was felt to be the triumphant political card that clinched his nomination.

It was not until after the public excitement over the Japanese earthquake and the Dempsey-Firpo fight had had time to subside that this news about Johnstown could work its way to the front pages of the metropolitan press. But after it got there, a week later, protests began to come in. So many people are beginning to make it their business to circumvent even the most persistent swashbucklers in favor of law enforcement! The American Civil Liberties Bureau wired to ask what authority the mayor had for his action, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested both to the mayor and the governor of the state, the newly recognized Mexican government made embarrassing inquiries at Washington, and Governor Pinchot wired the mayor for a full statement of the facts and the reasons for his actions. Public opinion outside of Johnstown seemed curiously restive, and there was a general absence of complacence which so surprised and disconcerted the mayor that he explained that he had not *ordered* the Negroes to go—merely *advised* them for their own good, and that the Mexicans were included lest they be mistaken for Negroes. As a political move, however, his statement seemed late, even to himself, and in his desperate announcement the day before the election, he based his plea on quite other grounds.

> My endeavors during my administrations, have been for the benefit of the city as a whole. . . . No citizen or citizens who came to me with any of their grievances had to wait in any political ante-room before receiving my decision . . . no Political Boss or Political Machine has ever dictated to me and I have never taken any orders from either of them, except from the people.
>
> One of the great principles, the foundation upon which our American Government stands, is the sacredness of the ballot and ballot box which must be upheld. . . . These principles are endowed in the hearts of every American to uphold the ballot and ballot box and it is the sacred right of all citizens of this great Nation.
>
> . . . I am leaving the selection of Mayor in your own hands. Do not be persuaded by any person or persons.

What was the expulsion of 2,000 citizens to stand against such a plea?

But in the primaries the following day the mayor ran a bad fifth among seven candidates. Can this be interpreted as the protest of the citizens of Johnstown? Whether it is or not, the Negroes are still leaving. For the mayor obviously shirked his duty of finding out and punishing the criminals of the outrage of August 31, as well as of protecting the citizens of Johnstown, and seems to have misunderstood not only the duties of a mayor but also the rights of citizens in a democracy.

I WISH I WUZ BACK IN DIXIE -
NOTICE:- NEGROES WHO HAVE LIVED IN THIS TOWN LESS THAN SEVEN YEARS MUST MOVE!
BY ORDER OF THE MAYOR PENNSYLVANIA TOWN
Knott

Knott in Dallas News

THE COLD NORTH WIND

Here again the dragon's teeth have been sown and protests are poor tools with which to dig them up again. No amount of subsequent explanation seems to prevent their germination. They sprouted and grew in Chicago and their fruit was a race riot in the stock-yards. They grew in Tulsa and there is now martial law in Oklahoma. It would seem to be time that we stopped sowing them, for after all the war is over and the mob psychology and race hatred that went with it have no place in a world of peace. Mob rule is to a democracy, what Philip drunk is to Philip sober.

Johnstown's mayor may have been forced by the voters to listen to the warning, but has it reached the ears of those who held the twelve fiery crosses?

WHILE Johnstown is puncturing the bombast of its too virile mayor, and Oklahoma is tensely balloting on the relative authority of statutes and six-shooters, New York is called upon to decide a question far less spectacular. Yet Walton and all the Negroes of Johnstown will be long in their graves before their decision loses its significance.

At the general election to be held on November 6, 1923,

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the people of New York will vote on a proposed amendment to section 7 of article VII of the state constitution. This section now forbids the leasing, sale or exchange of forest preserve lands or the destruction of the timber thereon. It was originally adopted in 1894. It stands as one of the great landmarks in the long, patient and uphill campaign waged by the lovers of our American landscape to save our mountains, streams and forests from utter spoliation.

It has been a mainstay of the movement for conservation of our natural resources. It has been effective in preserving the Adirondacks as one of the choicest treasures, both esthetically and economically, in the nation's public domain.

The proposed amendment is characterized by such men as John G. Agar, Robert W. De Forest, Louis Marshall and Albert Shaw as The Adirondack Raid. If approved by the voters it would open the Adirondack region to commercial devastation by those elements among the water power and lumbering interests who put their own immediate financial advantage not only before the public welfare, but also before the ultimate welfare of their own industries. It is at once a frontal attack upon the public forests and a flank movement against the policy of public ownership and development of the state's hydro-electric resources, Governor Smith's advocacy of which has been a main reason for his popularity.

Not that even the state, as the law now stands, could invade the forest preserve for the purpose of building hydro-electric power plants or electric transmission lines. Section 7, article VII of the state constituion provides that 'the lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed." The proposed amendment would sweep these safeguards away, not to enable the state to enter the forest preserve in the public interest, but to enable private corporations to flood thousands of acres and to destroy millions of trees for their own business profit and substantially without compensation to the state.

The folly of any such concession is emphasized by the fact that at least half of the state's undeveloped water power is in the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, and that of the undeveloped power of streams arising in the Adirondacks, seven-eighths are on sites outside the forest preserve.

In 1896 the same sinister forces that are engineering the present raid succeeded in getting a similar, though less dangerous, amendment before the people. That proposed amendment was defeated by a vote of more than two to one. If the people of New York have not grown indifferent to their own interests and that of the entire nation in the Adirondack Forest Preserve, they will defeat the present proposed amendment by a still more decisive majority.

THERE'S a biological axiom that the character of an organism is conditioned by the way it gets its living. Isn't it just as true that the thoughts of a man are conditioned by the way he gets his news? Three hundred thousand organized workers of New York City are attempting to get their news in their own way.

They have taken over the New York Call, dropped its Socialist propaganda, and rechristened it the New York Leader. While forswearing propaganda, the editors frankly avow definite convictions. "We believe," they announce, "it is possible for mankind to establish a world from which poverty, parasitism, waste and war shall be abolished. That is the supreme task of the workers with hand and brain. We will fight with them in their battles for the sake not only of the present betterment of human conditions, but also for the attainment of a new, better, saner, more beautiful world."

Obviously the owner of a newspaper can print—or refuse to print—such news as pleases him, whether that owner is an individual millionaire or an organized group of wage-workers. What these three hundred thousand owners of the Leader are planning to do is to give to themselves the news they are interested in. To a large extent their news as published is very like everybody's news. Judging from the first issues of the Leader, the organized workman is interested in international affairs rather more than the ordinary reader is; he certainly wants to know about those dramatic and sensational crimes which at the moment are diverting the men in the street; war, disaster, science and the amusing side of life concern him deeply. To sports he is willing to devote one sixth of his paper, about as much as to news of organized labor. For general politics he appears to care practically nothing.

THE BIRTH of the Leader has not been easy. The new staff took charge of the paper while it had yet a month to run as the Call. In the middle of this readjustment came the pressmen's strike. The field was suddenly vacant. The new staff had a marvelous chance. But they had only equipment adjusted to the Call's usual edition of about 10,000 with which to get out practically the only complete morning paper printed in English in the city.

"Have you the Call?" we asked at one of the street news stands.

"No we ain't! Sold all we got and sent to the office for five hundred more and they ain't got 'em! Whadde ye think of that—no more papers!"

The presses had broken under the strain of an attempt at a two hundred thousand run! And then it was all hands to the pumps and the paper began to come out again—printed on borrowed presses. Until the strike was over it was practically the only complete paper to be had. Then the Leader superseded the Call and started on its new life.

We asked for it the first day, at the hour when the first editions of most evening papers are distributed.

"Not out yet," they told us at the first and the second and the third stands. Then there were quick feet pursuing us down the block.

"Say, here's the Leader—it just come."

"Very good of you to bring it."

"Oh, sure, that's all right—it's *our* paper."

And it is their paper very distinctly—the only labor paper in New York City. The particularly interesting thing about the venture will be its effect on the mind of organ-

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ized labor. How will it condition the thoughts of the wage-worker to be able to feed himself the news he wants instead of being limited to the intellectual diet which other people have provided for him so long?

SADDER than the lot of the man who sowed the dragon's teeth is the experience of the sower who wakes to find tares in his wheat. The bitterness of a man who feels that his philanthropic impulses, financed in no niggardly fashion, have been frustrated has during the past weeks furnished the newspapers of New York with a social work scandal such as city editors love to exploit.

Three years ago August Heckscher made a munificent gift to establish the Heckscher Foundation, devoted to the welfare of children. A year ago he completed an imposing building on upper Fifth Avenue to house the foundation together with the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. According to the press, Mr. Heckscher charged the society, some months ago, with extravagance and mismanagement; as a consequence its superintendent, who was also directing the work of the foundation, resigned from the management of the latter. Mr. Heckscher has now asked the New York Board of Estimate to withhold the appropriation of $155,000 asked for by the S. P. C. C., because he does not consider the city's previous appropriations to have been wisely spent by that society. More than that, he has announced that a wall is to be built to divide the offices and detention home of the S. P. C. C. from the quarters of the foundation, which include a swimming pool, gymnasium, theatre, classrooms, playrooms, and a wonderful roof-garden, all to be shared by the children of the neighborhood.

BUT the difficulties that have arisen between Mr. Heckscher and the New York society have a more fundamental basis than a question of extravagance or incompetency, serious as that charge is. Mr. Heckscher is most of all interested in bringing joy into the lives of children who have lived drably, and he wants to use his large revenues to prevent the individual tragedies constantly occurring in a large city.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, however, by its constitution, its experience and its consistent history has been equipped effectively to do only one thing; namely, to punish the offender against children. It was using the building principally for that purpose. The inconsistency of these two functions was apparent to at least some of the directors of the S. P. C. C. before the merger was brought about, and it was a matter of considerable astonishment to children's workers to learn that an organization entirely inexperienced in protective social work and up to that time out of sympathy with it was to undertake to combine that with its own task of law enforcement.

It will take more than Mr. Heckscher's dividing wall to settle the questions of function, which as Mr. Carstens makes clear in his article on page 92 are by no means peculiar to New York. Child protection is an unsolved problem. Private and quasi-public societies organized solely for the narrower phases of legal child protection have with few exceptions proved unsuccessful. The movement has languished. We are glad that Mr. Carstens has given it, through The Survey, the re-examination and re-interpretation which it so much needs.

WHEN DRAGON'S TEETH are sown, many must eat bitter bread, and some must go hungry. Not often, however, is the curious warping of human interest that follows war and disorder more vividly illustrated than by the voluntary hunger of a group of Russian children described in one of the closing chapters of the record of American food relief.

At Petrograd, it appears, the American Relief Administration was issuing rations to a home for children officially designated as "morally defective." To quote the workers' report:

> It was noticed by the attendants, and subsequently by the visiting doctor, that part of the children were steadily losing weight and growing emaciated. Now these children had not previously received A. R. A. food and it had been expected that our serving dry rations to the institute would markedly improve their health. In some children the results were absolutely astoundingly good, but many of them weakened. After quite an investigation, in which our inspector took part, it was found that these children were playing among themselves some sort of a game of chance, with the A. R. A. food as stakes. The losses had been very high. In some instances over a year's supply of food had been lost by the children. This in itself is not so unusual, but it is extraordinary to learn that these children who showed no improvement as a result of our feeding, were actually daily going without our food, that they might vindicate their honor among their fellow thieves . . .
>
> The children were sleight of hand artists of the first degree. Lightning-like changes of a full bowl of porridge for the empty one of a neighbor were made under the very eyes of the teachers. . . . Underneath each table nails had been driven on which the children could fasten their buns, notifying their more lucky companions later on, so that they might go and collect them.

Supervision of redoubled vigor which followed the discovery of this state of things had no effect. It was not until the children were called together by the teachers, and urged to consider as an ethical problem the misuse of food given them on the plea of need, that these "delinquent" urchins from the streets of Petrograd would abandon their debts of honor and satisfy their hunger.

THE FIRST STEP toward seeing the organized social effort of a city as a whole is to discover and enumerate the parts. The Chicago Council of Social Agencies has completed the substantial job of listing the organizations which serve the city and county and has published a Social Service Directory. While it is not so bulky a volume as the familiar Charities Directory of New York, it includes 38 general welfare agencies, 24 general health agencies, 110 hospitals, 73 dispensaries, 55 infant welfare centers, 34 agencies for

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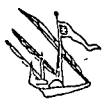
family relief and rehabilitation, 148 child caring agencies, 70 boarding clubs and hotels for men and women, 29 employment and vocational guidance agencies, 60 homes and emergency shelters for adults, 49 summer camps, and 60 agencies for civic, legal and protective work. "The total financial outlay (from public taxes and private philanthropic sources) for welfare, educational and recreational activities," it is stated, "is approximately $50,000,000." The Chicago Council, in attempting to serve the common purposes of this conglomerate group, has embarked upon a heroic enterprise.

Before the publication of this new directory Chicago's only guidebook in the social welfare field was the list of agencies approved by the Association of Commerce. This and other chambers of commerce have played a useful part in shaping the rudiments of a community attitude toward social work as a whole. But it is high time that mature social agencies themselves assumed the joint responsibility of developing and refining that attitude: a fascinating opportunity for such councils as this in Chicago. There is nothing spectacular about the publication of a reference list, but as an early step in the enterprise of educating a city broadly, it holds an interesting promise.



WHEN the Red Cross met in annual convention in 1922 the story of Smyrna was hot on the lips of panic-stricken refugees, and the steps taken for their relief were reported day by day to the delegates. A year later the men and women from the chapters heard the greater story of relief for Japan. There could have been no more striking demonstration of the need for constant readiness to meet the call of crushing disaster, which comes second only to war-time service among the responsibilities of the Red Cross.

We are a long way from the war; as Ambassador Hanihara voiced his belief that the help hurried from America had done more than the Washington conference on disarmament to create good will between his country and ours, and as President Coolidge asserted that civilization was relying more and more on moral force, the note of the gathering was one of warm confidence in the harvest of good will which Americans have come to expect from other nations.

But Dr. W. F. Lorenz brought it sharply back to the grim reality of another harvest—the harvest of the dragon's teeth again, if you will—which many late heroes are still reaping. Their psycho-neuroses, developing since the armistice, were such, he declared, as to make compensation a futile recompense and hospitalization a menace rather than a refuge. All that could be given was the best possible institutional care, with the Red Cross as an aid in adjusting the delicate questions of compensation.

JUDGE JOHN BARTON PAYNE, chairman of the American Red Cross, took occasion at the closing session of its convention to vary the emphasis usually found in congratulatory addresses by paying a tribute to the paid trained worker, and remarking on the fact that most of the men and women on the payroll were in truth volunteers in the abundance of their service, given in good measure, pressed down and running over.

Such acknowledgements are made less often, perhaps, than they are deserved. No doubt this one was comforting to some good social workers who, after pointing with pride to the solidarity of their profession and checking up their names in the newly circulated directory of the American Association of Social Workers (just to make sure they were spelled right) happened on the classification of "semi-professional pursuits" in official use by the Bureau of the Census.

It runs like this:

Abstractors, notaries, justices of peace; fortune tellers, hypnotists, spiritualists; healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons); keepers of charitable and penal institutions; keepers of pleasure resorts, race tracks; officials of lodges,

societies; religious, charity and welfare workers; theatrical owners, managers and officials; turfmen and sportsmen.

Strange bedfellows, these: welfare workers a little lower than the osteopaths, and somehow kin to turfmen and sportsmen. The census enumerator should have been present to elucidate this relationship for the traveler, obviously turfman and sportsman, who puffed impatiently up to the desk of the hotel where national conference delegates were registering a year or two ago.

"What's all them folks?" he asked the clerk.

"That's the National Conference of Social Work."

"Social work?" with a puzzled squint. "Hell, what's that?"

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HEALTH

The Health Club

MRS. GILCHRIST lives on upper Riverside Drive in New York, where the well-enough-to-do can raise their eyes from the electric percolator any morning and contemplate the lawless beauty of the Palisades across the Hudson—but are more likely to raise them just far enough to make sure that the youngster hasn't splashed all his milk on the mahogany table. Her husband's income just about covers the tidy rent of a small flat at a reasonably good address and living in scale with the neighborhood. She was private secretary to the head of a large corporation before she was married, and knew where to shop and where to get a tasty table d'hote much better than how to bring up a baby. Indeed, she realizes now that when she married at twenty-one she had no idea of what she was in for.

It was the posters in the window of the Manhattan Health Society that attracted Mrs. Gilchrist. They had an air of authority on the very subject that was worrying her—how to feed three-year-old Bobbie. Like most New Yorkers, she made a specialty of knowing where to buy special service: here was a health shop that she promptly decided to investigate. The result of the investigation was that Bobbie became, on payment of $6, member for one year of the society. Mrs. Gilchrist began to attend regularly the doctor's conferences on Tuesday morning, where Bobbie was weighed and inspected and she received precisely the information she needed. She became enthusiastic over the center, brought her friends—young married women like herself—and often dropped in at the Friday tea hour for a chat with the friendly people of the staff and the mothers of other Bobbies. At the end of six months she took out a sixteen dollar membership for the whole family. When her second baby was expected she availed herself regularly of the clinical and nursing service of the society, with the cordial approval of her own physician, and made careful selection of clothing for herself and the baby at the center's cooperative store. After her confinement in a hospital the society sent a nurse to her home for a number of supervisory visits until she was able to resume her visits to the center, where both children are now under care.

When Mr. Gilchrist came home from the office one day feeling ill and feverish, but insisting as we all do under such circumstances that he didn't need a doctor, Mrs. Gilchrist called up the center and asked if a nurse would call and tell them what to do. A nurse came at once, and finding Mr. Gilchrist with a high temperature and an inflamed throat instructed him to have a doctor. The center then gave nursing care through a bad case of tonsilitis under the doctor's direction. The inexperienced girl who was stumbling along because her puzzling responsiblities didn't seem important enough to confide to a doctor is now becoming an intelligent and capable mother and home-maker, and the Gilchrists both swear by the Health Society.

Mrs. Rapallo, on the other hand, lived in one of those indeterminate streets north of Harlem which are obviously neither poor nor prosperous, where folks of all the white nationalities live in decent flats over an endless chain of butcher, florist, tobacco and undertaking shops, repeated in unvarying rhythm through hundreds of unvarying blocks. When the man has a job, which is most of the time, they manage well enough. When she isn't having a baby and works too for a while they have a bit to spare. Both the Rapallos were born overseas, but they have English enough to get along easily and have learned that in America you eventually find what you need by asking questions persistently.

Mrs. Rapallo had "much troubles" with sickness, and suspected that some of the difficulty came from trying to cook the not-quite-familiar American foods in the old country ways. She felt that if she knew the right things to do the whole family would be healthier. So she came to the health center, to which posters in the butcher's and the florist's had called her attention, to ask what it would cost her to learn how to do the things the right way. She wouldn't go to a free clinic: not she. On the other hand she couldn't pay a doctor's bill every time the family accumulated an assortment of pains. Sixteen dollars for a family membership all at once was a bit too stiff, but she could and would pay $4 a quarter.

She has come regularly for more than a year to the doctors' conferences and nurses' classes. She began by thanking the nurse for her "speech and cup of tea," and has profited continuously, so that all four children have had certain physical defects corrected, all have increased decidedly in weight, and the family is greatly improved in general appearance. Mrs. Rapallo has had nursing care in her home through a slight attack of pneumonia and found the center very helpful when the landlord didn't give them heat enough last winter. After anticipating every quarterly payment during her first year of membership she has just renewed it in full for the second year.

MRS. GILCHRIST and Mrs. Rapallo are partners—actual partners, as it happens, chosen from the upper and lower economic levels represented in the clientele of the Manhattan Health Society—in an experiment of pioneer significance in the development of public health.

They share this relationship with shopkeepers, post office clerks, general clerks, teachers, artists, musicians, accountants, dentists, engineers, janitors, truck drivers, railway employes, waiters, marble makers, sign painters, and washwomen—half of them Americans for two generations or more, some of them Irish, fewer of them Jews, and a few representatives of many races.

The purpose of the experiment is to discover whether out of a given neighborhood, small enough geographically to facilitate nursing and clinical service on an economical

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basis, enough people care to buy such service at cost to pay the minimum expenses of providing it.

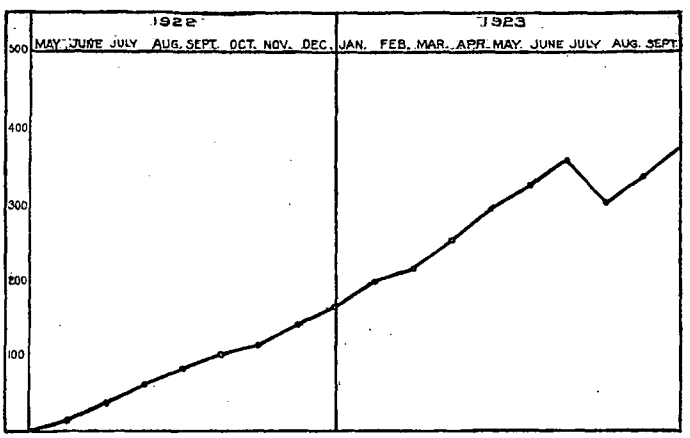
The experiment was proposed three years ago and has been in actual operation some sixteen months. In the autumn of 1920 a group of persons interested in providing for the wider use of public health nurses on some basis which would make continued support of this service by philanthropy unnecessary, organized a committee on community organization and began to study the problem. The idea came from the Maternity Center Association, which had demonstrated the great possibilities in protecting and saving the lives of mothers and children through prenatal and home nursing supervision coupled with medical advice to the expectant mother. The original membership of the committee and the funds to underwrite the experiment came from among the directors of that association, but the New York Diet Kitchen Association and the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, with a number of individual health workers, have since cooperated in the project.

THREE considerations gave shape and color to the enterprise. It was clear that neither philanthropy nor public funds, on any present scale of availability, would provide as much nursing service as could be absorbed by a community with profitable results. It was recognized that between the groups served by the free clinics and the groups which habitually employed or were able financially to employ medical and private nursing service to an adequate extent there was a no man's land where families were too independent to accept charity and yet had too little surplus to call the doctor, except for grave emergencies, or lacked that general knowledge of hygiene which money seldom buys and the city practitioner has little time to give. Finally, the psychology of salesmanship indicated that if increasing numbers of middle-class voting, tax-paying families were to be interested in public health and enlisted in its support there was no better method than to sell them a sort of introductory package. If they could be led to pay for and learn to appreciate a definite public health service the road would be open to their intelligent participation in both public and private efforts to raise the general health level.

The plan of operation was to encourage some community to organize a cooperative society which should aim to provide health protection for every mother, infant and young child in the area on a self-supporting basis. The committee began active work in January, 1921, with Mrs. Clarence Mack as chairman and Ella Phillips Crandall as executive. Group organizations for health, in the United States and elsewhere, were studied, but there were few precedents for this type of organization. A cooperative medical society at the Hague, with 70,000 members, and a cooperative students' society at the University of California, both providing complete medical and sickness care, were the nearest parallels. Neither emphasized prevention as this committee hoped to do. The cost of nursing and clinical service such as the three participating associations were giving was also carefully analyzed; it was computed that with an ideal unit of 5000 members such service could be given at an individual cost of $6 per year. The third element in the preliminary study was to discover in New York a district where a more or less stationary population, a largely self-supporting citizenship, and birth, death and sickness rates conforming closely to general averages, promised favorable conditions for the experiment. A section of West Harlem running from 130th to 138th Streets, with a population of about 20,000, was finally selected. Here the three cooperating organizations already maintained stations.

In view of the "prevailing disapproval of the medical profession of group practice of medicine" the scope of the service was definitely limited to preventive work by physicians in the health clinics and public health nursing supervision and care. Every announcement of the services offered includes prominently the statement that "no such advice or examination will be provided without consent of the family physician." While the support and interest of practising physicians in the society's work have not as yet been generally indicated, an increasing number are referring their patients to it and there have been few cases of definite failure in cooperation. Patients of 70 different doctors in the district have been served by the center with their approval.

By September 1921, plans had progressed to the point where they could be tentatively presented to a temporary citizens' committee which represented the churches, commercial organizations, political groups, and business interests of the community. For nine months the effort of the director and the citizens' committee were thrown into the task of enlisting the interest of the neighborhood and preparing to begin pay service. Mrs. Olive Beason Husk, who had directed municipal nursing service in Akron, succeeded



AN ADVENTURE IN NON-PHILANTHROPIC HEALTH SERVICE

The heavy line indicates the growth from month to month of the number of members in good standing of the Manhattan Health Society. Obviously the income from membership fees falls far short, so far, of meeting expenses. But it is steadily mounting. There has been an uninterrupted and fairly constant inflow of new members: the drop in July of this year indicates a drastic writing-off of expired memberships. The society gives service on a strictly pay-as-you-go basis

Miss Crandall in December. Through all the vicissitudes of resignations, false starts, disappointments and flickering support which such groups normally encounter, a nucleus of local adherents continued to work for the cooperative society and, when service was actually begun in June 1922, assumed responsibility for carrying it on.

At first in quarters furnished by the Maternity Center, Diet Kitchen and Visiting Nurse Service, later in a rented store, the Manhattanville Health Society provided a small group of members with a five-fold service: supervision for pregnant mothers; assistance at confinement other than doctor's services; baby health service for children under two years; health supervision of children from two to six years; and visiting nurse care for sick persons of all ages in accordance with the general rules governing standardized visiting

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nurse service. Thus far the work has followed the precedents of the maternity center and visiting nurse service rather closely; dietetic instruction is next to be developed. Already members of the society are beginning to urge the addition of general health examinations, but as this will involve not only additional outlay but a more delicate adjustment between the society and the neighborhood physicians it will not be undertaken in the immediate future.

IN the sanguine days of the project's infancy, committee members talked of deferring actual operation until the theoretical unit of 5000 members was secured. Sounder counsel led the society to open its doors with less than a hundred members. An anonymous donor launched the enterprise with a gift of $10,000, which has already been once repeated. Meanwhile a regular membership has been slowly — but at an accelerating rate — building itself up. There are today more than 400 persons entitled, through individual or family memberships, to service. In August 1922, the fees received amounted to only 4.5 per cent of the cost of the service given; by September 1923, the intake had climbed to 25 per cent of the current cost. Forgetting the theoretical membership, the society now estimates that if the rate of membership increase continues to be even 50 per cent of the average for the last twelve months, it will be on a self-supporting basis by January 1, 1926.

This favorable prospect has not been secured, however, without successive changes in the original plan. The citizens' committee decided first to increase very considerably the area from which memberships should be sought, and from the first the most favorable response was from the regions along and beyond the northern boundary of the district. The near neighbors of the center at its original location were too well accustomed to free service; they had little desire to pay $6 for familiar facilities, substantially unchanged. But families from more prosperous blocks to the north appreciated the opportunity to round out their provision for health, which the more thoughtful knew to be inadequate. Eventually the center itself followed this manifestation of interest, and new quarters were opened last May in a favorably situated triangular building with display frontage on two important streets and an entrance on West 163rd Street. Here the leading factor in the increase of memberships has been word-of-mouth publicity, and near neighbors are joining the society and telling their friends about it in a way which indicates the beginning of a solid growth. There is even talk among the members of doubling the annual fee, for they realize that the service they now receive is worth much more than it costs them. The enterprise has thus had the fortunate experience of being controlled in essential respects by the pressure of circumstance rather than by the a priori planning which is so likely to wreck a neighborhood project.

Whether the group will, within a practicable length of time, arrive at a completely self-supporting basis for the present health services; whether the demand for additional services will outrun the growth of resources; whether the net result will be a stimulus to similar cooperative organizations elsewhere or a fresh impulse toward increased municipal provision for public health—these questions are yet to be answered. Already the experiment is being echoed in a restricted residence community in Queens Borough, which is opening a cooperative health center on a limited scale this month, so that the deductions from the Manhattan Health Society's relations with clients earning from $35 to $50 per week, with a few families of larger income, may in a year or two be compared with the data from a group with materially larger financial resources. In the meantime the 72 expectant mothers, the 295 babies, the 45 children of pre-school age, and the adults who with children ill at home have received a total of 793 visits are all the better, to an incalculable degree, for the spotless center on 163rd Street and its small pioneer staff.

G. S.

Teamwork for a City's Health

KANSAS CITY has been reshuffling its voluntary health agencies. Through the efforts of the Council of Social Agencies, independent committees have joined forces, necessary tasks have been reallotted, personnel resources have been flexibly used, and the community's apparatus for promoting health has been simplified and strengthened. The bare recital of the steps already taken and the results which have been achieved may be suggestive for other cities.

The first agency to set up and carry through a complete city-wide program in its field was the Children's Bureau. This grew out of the Women's Division of the Council of Defense, which put on the program of the Children's Year. The bureau takes every year a census of the children of pre-school age in Kansas City, and conducts twice a year a physical examination of all these children by pediatricians, moving its examination center from school district to school district till all the city is covered. Out of a total of 18,000 children of pre-school age this bureau actually weighed, measured and examined last year over 15,000, following up those who needed medical attention. It also gives throughout the city both individual and class instruction in the proper care of children. It does not give treatment, but refers patients to private physicians or clinics.

The Visiting Nurse Association paved the way several years ago toward unification in its field, when it furnished the services of nurses free to certain clinics. When the Charities Committee of the Chamber of Commerce (which handles our community chest) began its work, there was great interest in clinics. Settlements and child welfare agencies were asking for money to employ nurses. It was not clear how much nurse help was needed, or whether it would overlap the work of the Visiting Nurse Association, so the Charities Committee advised these agencies to draw on the Visiting Nurse Association for their personnel, and promised to provide the money with which to pay the nurses. During 1920 the Council of Social Agencies brought about a conference between the Visiting Nurse Association and all the voluntary agencies using nurses at which it was agreed that all the nurses would be paid and supervised by the Visiting Nurse Association, but that they would cooperate with all the agencies where they were assigned to work. This was a real test of tact and public spirit on the part of all concerned, but the policy has vindicated itself. Instead of separate groups of child welfare nurses, tuberculosis nurses, clinic nurses, district nurses, etc., our one Visiting Nurse Association staff furnishes nurse service to fifteen different organizations.

Work for school children was then centered in the Junior Red Cross, which assumed responsibility for the support of the seven open air schoolrooms in the public schools (except teaching costs) formerly provided by the Tuberculosis

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Society; for supplying milk to underweight children, formerly the care of several clubs; and for furnishing eyeglasses, braces and other needed equipment which had been given by a number of agencies. The schools have their own comprehensive plan of physical examination, health education, etc., and are gradually absorbing some of the costs heretofore borne by the Junior Red Cross.

A fourth unifying movement has just been consummated by consolidating with the Tuberculosis Society four committees, really four incipient agencies—the Social Hygiene Committee, Dental Hygiene Committee, Mental Hygiene Committee, and the Committee on Cancer Control. Two of these had been originated by the Council of Social Agencies to fill unmet needs; two had arisen independently. The new organization calls itself the Health Conservation Association, and while it maintains separate committees for each of the five lines of work already initiated, it will also take up the cudgels against any diseases needing attention. Its function will be to promote individual health habits by a general educational program and by directing "contacts" and "suspects" who are thought to be in danger of disease to the proper place for examination and treatment.

Still another piece of correlation was worked out incidentally in the process of consolidating these agencies. In the original scheme a committee on housing and sanitation, which was an embryo housing association, and a committee on vital statistics, which had been very active in increasing birth registrations, were to become departments of work in the Health Conservation Association. The chairman of the vital statistics committee was also chairman of a committee on pure milk in the Consumers' League, and the work of that committee represented practically the sole activity in Kansas City of the Consumers' League, which was being supported out of the Community Chest.

It was finally thought best to make the Consumers' League an agency for the protection of the people from those unhealthful factors in their environment which lie beyond the control of the individual, and thus correlate its program with that of the Health Conservation Association, which teaches the individual to use his personal efforts to preserve his own health. In accordance with this plan the Consumers' League has taken over these two committees and broadened its program so that it now has committees on pure milk, pure food, housing and sanitation, and the extent and cause of disease—the last of which is concerned with both vital statistics and contagious diseases. The Health Conservation Association is sharing its budget with the Consumers' League to enable it to take up this expanded program. It concerns itself with the corresponding municipal health activities in about the same way as a municipal research bureau enters into the fiscal and engineering problems of a city. The Consumers' League shares this work on environment with the Safety Council, a member of the Council of Social Agencies, which looks after all matters of public safety and helps to make all places of employment safe and sanitary in so far as any voluntary agency assumes this function.

The correlation of medical social work began when the Provident Association, our one big family welfare agency, furnished from its staff a medical social worker to work out family problems for the patients at the West Side Health Centre, a big clinic, and later furnished a worker to handle the family problems of non-Jewish patients at the Alfred Benjamin Dispensary. Now a general agreement has been reached in the council that whatever medical social work is needed by voluntary health agencies for other than Jewish cases will be taken care of by the staff of the Provident Association, which has the resources for relief when that is needed.

There are seventeen clinics and outpatient departments of hospitals connected with different agencies in the council. There is no hospital federation in the city, and most of the hospitals do not share in the community chest or belong to the council. The Council of Social Agencies has recently established a Committee on Medical Assistance to federate the agencies for free medical treatment, including hospitals, dispensaries and the charity work done in private homes by the medical profession. The committee consists largely of doctors who are chiefs of staff in the leading dispensaries. The Jackson County Medical Society is a member of the Council of Social Agencies and assists in making the health standards and policies for the community.

All the health agencies in the council are members of the Health Division. This division meets by itself for the discussion of health problems and practically settles the health policies for the Council. The official membership of the division is made up of the presidents and executives of the following agencies:

Jackson County Medical Society
Children's Bureau
Health Conservation Association
Committee on Medical Assistance
Visiting Nurse Association
Provident Association
Consumer's League
Safety Council and
Assistant Commissioner of Public Health.

The Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. E. H. Bullock, is a delegate at large in the council and the chairman of the division is Dr. C. B. Francisco, president of the Jackson County Medical Society. As a result of all this correlation the Jackson County Medical Society and the Health Division of the council, in whose conferences the representatives of the municipal health department are asked to sit, work out general policies for the voluntary agencies such as are set forth above.

The Health Conservation Association, dealing with the general public, the Junior Red Cross, dealing with school children, and the Children's Bureau dealing with pre-school children, instruct and stimulate the individuals to do everything in their power personally to protect and promote their own health. These pass along cases requiring examination and treatment to the agencies for such work which are correlated under the Committee on Medical Assistance. When people have been examined and placed on treatment they receive such follow up visits as are necessary from the Visiting Nurse Association. If their recovery hinges on the adjustment of home conditions this work is undertaken by the case workers from the Provident Association. If behind the illness lies bad housing or tainted food or any similar bad environmental condition this is referred to the Consumers' League; if the individual's health is being injured by unfit working conditions these are given attention by the Safety Council. The progress of a case through these various steps in the health program is traced through the Social Service Exchange operated by the council. We now need machinery to trace cases and report back what has been accomplished—not merely the names of the agencies

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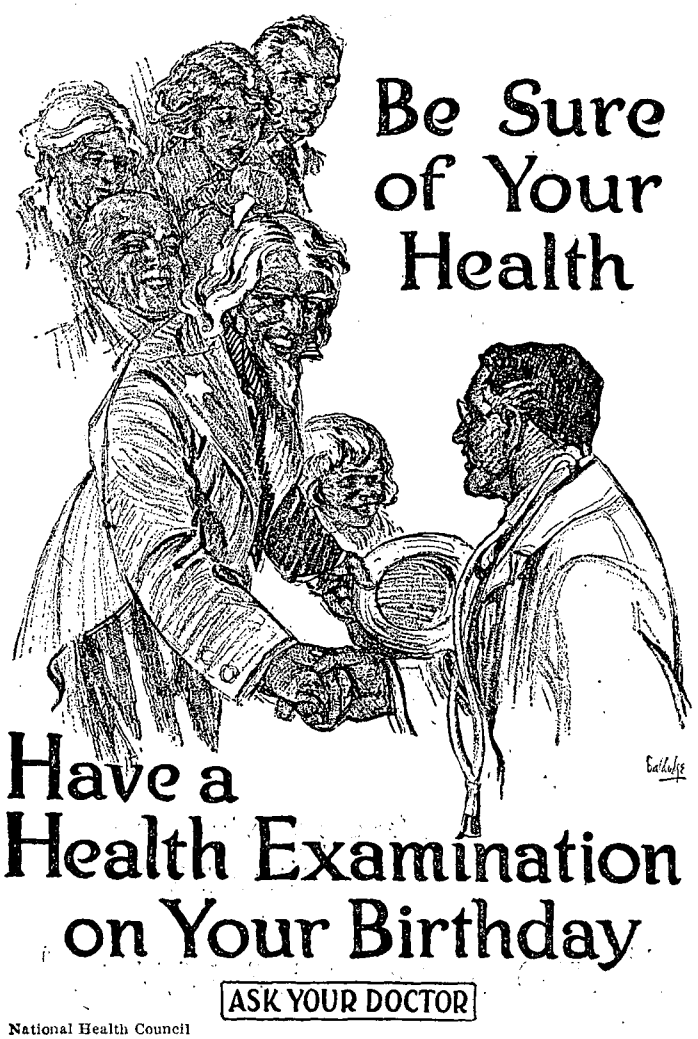
involved. This is the next problem for solution. Of course this whole network of the voluntary health agencies is coordinated with the various activities of the municipal health department. L. A. HALBERT

The Preface to Prevention

THE American Medical Association, through its Council on Health and Public Instruction, has endorsed the idea of periodic health examinations and is issuing advice and instruction forms to private physicians so that they can make these examinations for their patients. This lends official medical sanction to an idea which has thus far been urged very largely by lay and industrial bodies, with the backing of only a very limited number of the medical profession. This new alignment of the doctors lends also special timeliness to a report of the results of health examinations recently conducted by the Committee on Dispensary Development of the United Hospital Fund of New York.

When the committee started its work two years ago for the improvement of dispensary service, it found through a survey that no one of nearly one hundred dispensaries connected with the hospitals of New York City had developed the technique of preventive health work for adults. Health examinations made by a physician for the purpose of appraising bodily efficiency or well-being, of indicating weaknesses or defects, and of advising hygienic and remedial measures, are the proper preface to preventive medicine for the individual. The negative attitude towards preventive work appears to be due chiefly to a general absorption of interest among the doctors in the treatment of disease conditions demanding immediate relief, as well as to a prevailing feeling among boards of trustees that the needs of the community are adequately met by the attention given to ailments already sufficiently advanced to bring the patients voluntarily to the clinics. In addition to these deterrents to health work in the clinics now operating, inadequate follow-up work usually prevents the acquisition of accurate knowledge concerning the results achieved through the clinical treatment.



Consequently, the committee organized a series of health examination clinics where subjects were examined for a nominal fee, for the purpose of determining a procedure which would supplement in the most efficient manner the present dispensary system. For the effective carrying out of this intention it enlisted the cooperation of several social agencies in the rooms of which the clinics where held.

The three agencies first chosen were the Mulberry Community House on Mott Street, which operates under the auspices of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (no charge was made here as it was against the principles of the organization); the 39th Street Neighborhood House at 315 East 39th Street, maintained by the Community Church, and the 79th Street Branch of the Henry Street Nursing Service. These groups were chosen because the district presided over by each presented some phase particularly fertile in material for the proposed study. A short time later the West Side Settlement of Greenwich House was added to the list of organizations where clinics were held. This agency was chosen because it was frequented by a group of people whose aim was mental and physical improvement, rather than the relief of acute medical and surgical conditions, as proved the case to a large degree in the other stations.

Nurses and social workers in the districts covered were generally quick to respond to the opportunity offered by the committee, and ninety-five per cent of the patients examined during the first year were referred by these workers, who had subsequent charge of the follow-up work.

From this, however, it should not be inferred that all these examinees were socially dependent; on the contrary, only 22 per cent belonged in that category, though a large number were, of course, of low economic status, which fact would make the result of this survey slightly different from those of one conducted under other circumstances. Of the whole group, only 21 per cent found their incomes sufficient for their needs; 54 per cent were subsisting upon inadequate amounts, and 22 per cent were dependent upon outside aid. The living conditions of most of the families were unsatisfactory, 80 per cent of the homes having less than one room per person. Of the adults 69.5 per cent were foreign-born; 4.9 per cent native-born of foreign parents, and 15.6 per cent native-born of native parents, while 42 per cent of the entire group were Italians.

In bringing these people for examination the social visitors were able to render important service by their intimate knowledge of the conditions under which most of them lived —their habits, personalities and occupations—information necessary to the physician in forming an accurate estimate of the needs of the cases.

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For many years one of the cooperating organizations had been helping support a family of seven—father, mother and five children. Both the man and his wife were on the agency books as "neurasthenics." For years the pallid little man had been traipsing about from clinic to clinic amassing diagnoses as a book-lover collects first editions, but in spite of his clinical souvenirs the basic trouble had never been discovered and treated and "neurasthenia" was used as a blanket term.

The children, ranging in age from 18 to 5 years, were examined at a health clinic, with the exception of the eldest daughter who was working—somewhat against her will—and made that an excuse for not appearing. The second child, May, 14 years old, was underweight and of dejected appearance. Her posture was shocking and she and her brother a year younger were obviously under the thumb of the tyrannical old man who was fast impressing upon them the idea that they were the innocent victims of fate and deserved a free living from the world. Examination of the two younger children showed the youngest, a boy of five, as yet little touched by the home atmosphere, and he had no immediate requirement beyond a change of diet. The girl of eight was subject to inexplicable tantrums and violently resisted any effort to help her. It was suggested that this child be referred with her father and mother to the psychiatric social worker, and that after correction of these matters, her nasal and dental condition should receive attention. The elder boy and girl were given instruction in hygiene and sent to a health center where physical exercises are specially developed to meet individual needs.

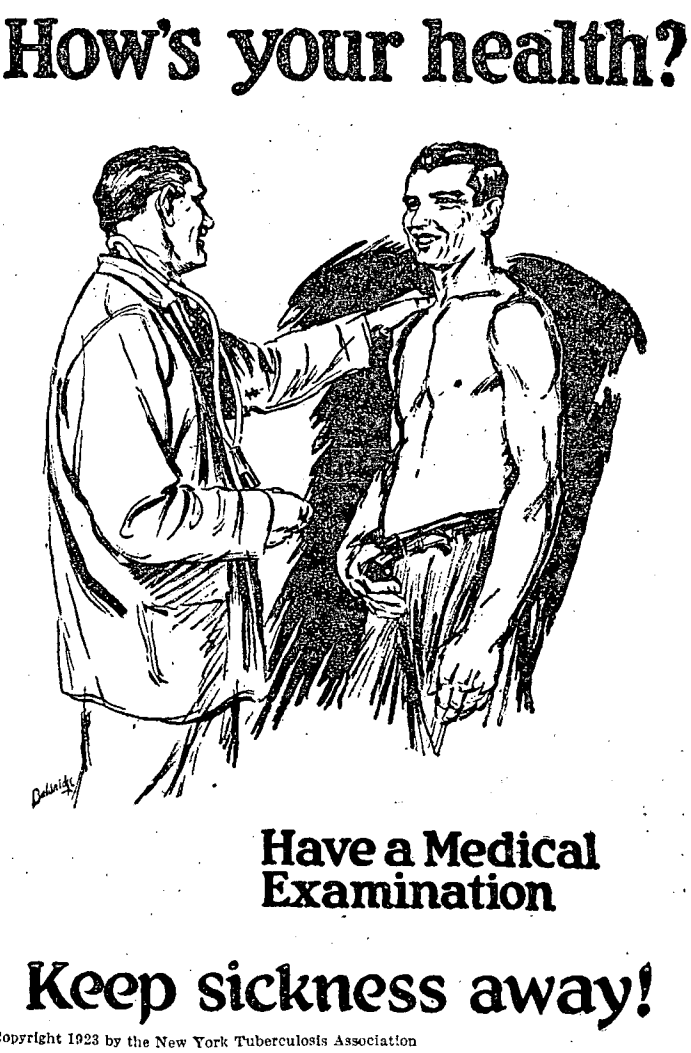
It would have been virtually impossible to change the attitude of the father who had believed himself ill for twenty years and was quite inured to the humiliation of accepting help. His state of mind, if it had ever been sensitive, was comparable to that of little Dorrit's father, whose weakness became in time his pride. A vigorous campaign on the part of the social workers, however, will undoubtedly result in building up the health and stimulating the pride of the children, who were being urged along the way to an indefinite dependence by their parents.

The merit in checking what bid fair to develop into an entire dynasty of chronic dependents is too obvious for further comment, but the entertaining, though irritating, sequel is worthy of a little more space. Finding itself suddenly the object of increasing ministrations, the family's instinct for publicity expanded, and the domestic version of their sad tale found its way to the ears of a reporter for a local East Side paper. He went to see the afflicted family, his pencil poised for a "sob" story, and he got it—for a price.

A rule of the health clinics provided that no patients being treated at other dispensaries should be received, nor were those whose condition required treatment by private physicians or dispensaries given hygienic direction which might interfere with the methods of the other doctors. Only to those whose hygienic condition required revision by the examinee himself did the doctor give explicit instructions, verbal and written. It is interesting to note that of the 970 subjects examined in the entire course of the clinical work 603 were referred to doctors or dispensaries, while only 24 persons were found completely normal and needing neither treatment nor advice. Of the remaining 343, 52 per cent required especially health advice relating to diet, 14 per cent relating to exercise, and 10 per cent fell below the standard of cleanliness.

The report gives in full detail the methods pursued during the experimental period, and the conclusions reached by its means. The findings of chief interest to social workers are as follows:

The persons who may be expected to benefit most largely from the health examinations are, as previously intimated, those not suffering from evident illness, possessing sufficient intelligence to profit by the health advice, and having incomes which allow them more than the bare necessities of life. The private practitioner is considered the most suitable resort for this class of person. As the technique of the examinations differs from the usual medical procedure only in the point of view—the physician must be interested for the time in *promoting health* instead of *treating disease*—it is pointed out that family physicians offer the most logical qualifications for conducting the examinations since they are already familiar with the environment of the examinee. For the benefit of those unable to pay the fees of a private physician or requiring special study, health centers serving defined areas or health clinics established in connection with medical institutions are suggested. The Cornell Clinic has recently established a health clinic where, for a fee of $5.00, such examinations can be secured. The Health Department is offering service without charge in


How's your health?
Have a Medical Examination
Keep sickness away!
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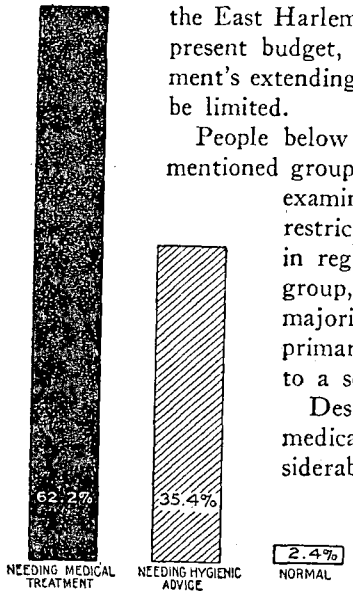


This is the way the 970 people examined by the Committee on Dispensary Development were classified as a result of the examination. Only one in forty needed neither treatment nor advice

the East Harlem Health Center, but with its present budget, the possibility of the department's extending this work further appears to be limited.

People below the standards of the above-mentioned group seldom gain much from the examinations, owing to financial restrictions and lack of interest, and in regard to the socially dependent group, it has been found that the majority require medical attention primarily, pushing the health work to a secondary place.

Despite the frequent necessity for medical treatment, however, a considerable number of the economically dependent remain who could be greatly improved in hygienic condition or who might become fit subjects for examination after the medical correction of their flagrant ills. The expense of establishing several clinics under the independent auspices of each society would hardly be justifiable, and the concentration of all the organization's health work at its headquarters would present difficulties of transportation and escort. The most practical plan, therefore, would include an alliance of the social with the medical institutions, if the latter follow out the recommendations of the committee and add special health examination departments to the large dispensaries.

The committee also proposes health examination work as a suitable field for municipal endeavor, as well as a reasonable object of private support during the present experimental period when public interest has not yet been stimulated to the point of providing adequate funds for the adequate maintenance of health examinations by the Health Department.

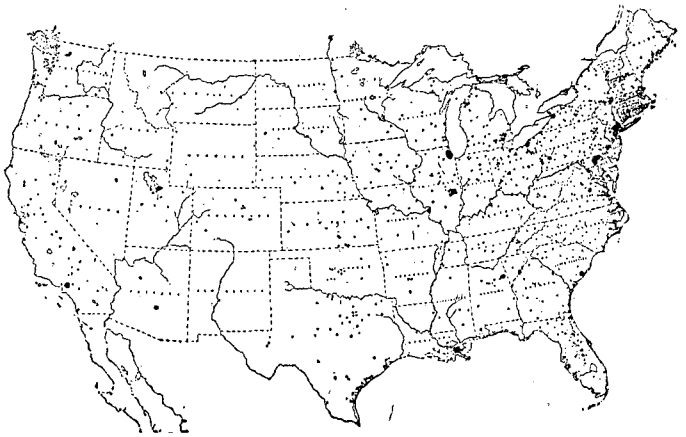
MICHAEL M. DAVIS, JR.

CANCER WEEK has been expanded this year into an open season of six months during which officers and sympathizers of the American Society for the Control of Cancer will carry on a series of six regional campaigns covering the United States and Canada to educate the public in the early symptoms and necessity for competent and prompt treatment of the disease. The first campaign starts October 15 in the Northwest; the last ends May 14, 1924, in the New England states. Almost coincident with the start of the campaigns, New York City announces the establishment under the Department of Public Welfare, of a cancer institute for the free diagnosis, treatment and care of indigent persons suffering from the disease.

SCHOOL OPENED this fall in a country district of Alpena County, Michigan, with a roll-call of thirty-six children. A few days later the doctor from the state Health Clinic came to weigh and measure and examine, for that school had a black mark on the state health department's books. Two sisters who had taught there had been found tuberculous, and last May its 26 pupils were examined and 11 of them rated as positive or suspected cases of tuberculosis. This fall the showing was even more discouraging: the 6 new pupils were passed as all right, but 14 of the 30 who had attended school before showed symptoms of the disease. The state health department has recommended that the school be conducted on the open air plan, with rest periods, under the direct supervision of a physician, and warnings are out to school boards and teachers and parents in general of the moral of unceasing vigilance illustrated so tragically in the story of one country district.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES has to teach in the way of health administration will be summed up in conferences in November when representatives of two hemispheres and eighteen different countries re-convene at Washington to discuss their study of the health departments of our states and cities. The group, which includes some of the most eminent sanitarians of the world, came to this country early in September in the third general interchange of health officers arranged under the health section of the League of Nations. Their first concern was the national health organization, as administered by the United States Public Health Service; later observations have included the work of states and cities of the South and the North, notably Richmond, Virginia; Raleigh, North Carolina; Montgomery, Alabama; Syracuse, New York; Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

THE MODERN HOSPITAL is not only a repair shop but a school, which aims to educate physician and layman alike in curing and preventing disease. In its new building, planned as a medical center for the lower East Side of New York City, Beth Israel Hospital is to have an auditorium for free public lectures on hygiene, sanitation, and the prevention of illness. The Lying-In Hospital of New York, with a history of nearly a century and a quarter of distinguished service, and an organization which provides for the instruction of the mother before the birth of the child, care at confinement, and a follow-up of the well baby for two years to keep it well, has issued a report on a less familiar aspect of its educational work. Within the last decade, besides the 369 internes and 2,555 nurses who



Each of the dots in this map represents one or more of the 1771 physicians who have come to the Lying-In-Hospital, New York, within the last decade, for special training in obstetrics. There is at least one of these physicians in every state

have taken their training there, the Lying-In Hospital awarded certificates to nearly 2,000 physicians who came to it for the specific instruction and experience which is to be had only in a large and specialized medical center. Seventeen hundred of these physicians are practicing in the United States, in every state in the union, 1,200 in communities outside New York City, and 622 in towns and villages of less than 25,000 population. Professional education in obstetrics is of special importance in the United States, where the death rate from maternal causes has shown little if any reduction in recent years, despite the general downward tendency of other death rates, and compares unfavorably with most of the European countries and Japan.

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INDUSTRY

Andrew Furuseth Stands Pat

CRAFT unionism personified in the Sailors Union on the cargo-boats and along the water-fronts of the Pacific Coast is fighting with its back to the wall. And Andrew Furuseth, its champion, is a lonelier man than ever. At sixty-nine he has come back from Washington to his obscure lodgings and his old haunts on the San Francisco water-front, and is spending long days among the men of the lumber schooners and the intercoastal freighters and the oil tankers and the off-shore liners, exhorting like a prophet of the Old Testament.

The I. W. W. comes at him from the rear, fighting him with ribald tomahawk-and-war-whoop tactics. On his flank press the organized longshoremen of the American Federation of Labor, demanding amalgamation and blaming him for their common weakness. And on his front stand the organized ship-owners, a remorseless phalanx carrying the banner of the open shop, victorious at last after a campaign planned and executed by the United States Government through its shipping board.

Membership in the Sailors Union of the Pacific has dwindled from 6,500 to 3,000, and the union agreement has disappeared from industrial relations even in the Pacific lumber-carrying trade, whose union seamen gave Furuseth to the labor movement and for forty years carried the burden of sailor improvement for the entire country. That 3,000 seamen continue to pay dues to the union is both a tribute to Furuseth and a sign that the open shop is no paradise. Furuseth will tell you that passenger and freight vessels are grossly undermanned, that the best of the old able seamen have deserted the sea, and that travel on the Pacific is hazardous as never before.

Longshoremen fare no better. Local unions of the International Longshoremen's Association are skeletons, and in their weakness the orthodox officers have been driven to look tolerantly in the direction of a dual organization, that ultimate wickedness in the labor movement. The Federation of Marine Transport Workers of the Pacific Coast was organized two years ago on Puget Sound by frustrated but undiscouraged unionists in search of a middle ground between the irreconcilable craft unionism of the A. F. of L. and the industrial unionism of the I. W. W., whose battle-cry was drawing recruits from both sailors and longshoremen by the thousand. In San Francisco the local of the I. L. A. went over to the federation in a body, only to withdraw when its officers found that the veteran and orthodox rank and file of this Catholic city suspected the federation as I. W. W. in disguise. At San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, the federation failed to absorb the longshoremen's local, but it did get several hundred of its members, and was thought to be thriving until the I. W. W. on April 26 last stole a march on it by calling a strike four days before the date set by the federation. On the sound the federation is stronger, and on June 18, at a conference at Vancouver, the I. L. A. locals and the Federation of the Sound Ports agreed to work together. San Francisco longshoremen meanwhile are reorganizing in the orthodox I. L. A. local with a hard fight ahead of them against the "company union" organized by the owners in 1919.

They are now planning a similar union for sailors. Several facts in this situation stand out inviting quick and easy appraisal. Perhaps the most sensational is the deliberate attempt of American ship-owners and American government officials to destroy the prestige and the following of a man preeminently distinguished in American labor leadership for his honesty, his passionate loyalty to the public interest, and, above all, for his life-long devotion to craft efficiency, to the instinct of workmanship, to the improvement of the sailors' status not only socially and economically, but also as loyal, skilled, responsible servants of mankind. The owners have done their best to scrap this man and his work, and to accomplish it they have chosen, with open eyes, to play into the hands of the I. W. W. on the theory that with Furuseth out of the way, they could rely on the strong arm of the law to dispose of the reds.

It is an ironic circumstance that of all the provisions of the Seamen's Act, which was framed by the Seamens Union, the one operating most effectively at the moment is its repeal of the old laws for the punishment of deserters from foreign vessels. It is working, just as Furuseth said it would work, to the immense advantage of the American merchant marine and particularly the American ship-owner, by forcing up wages on German and other foreign ships and thus equalizing costs which might otherwise work disastrously against Americans in the foreign trade.

The Man behind the Champion

We have in Furuseth's championing of craft unionism a conviction, based on fifty years of experience, acting on a mind of utter integrity and extraordinary power and on a spirit scorning the expedient, rejecting self-interest, and craving perfection. As a man who believes in education and welcomes cooperation with brain-workers, he has been particularly stung and exasperated by our quite general and, as he thinks, uncritical acceptance of industrial unionism. And as one who has criticized him very sharply and confidently in these pages, the writer wishes to try at this time to present the facts and Furuseth's views quite objectively.

The facts come first. The most striking is the ship-owners' deliberate choice of the I. W. W. as the lesser of two evils. I am convinced that Furuseth speaks the truth when he charges that for two years and more the owners have given employment freely to members of the I. W. W. while refusing it to active union men, and that they have done this in pursuance of a deliberate policy of using the I. W. W. to disrupt and destroy craft unionism, already weakened by their staggering offensive of May 1921.

In his quite understandable bitterness, Furuseth charges

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that the I. W. W. leaders are in the pay of the owners. "Crooks to plan, enthusiasts to propagate, and fools to follow," is his picturesque formula. As a group, the I. W. W. needs no defense against that charge. Men don't face beatings and death and long penitentiary terms by the score for a few dollars of ship-owners' money. And nothing could be more unfair than to stigmatize the organization by exploiting the discovery of employer detectives and provocateurs in its ranks. On the same count many labor organizations in America could be damned.

The ship-owners themselves had no such illusion. What they relied on was not bribe-money and subsidized "wobblies," but the California criminal syndicalism law. Let the "wobblies" divide and disrupt the A. F. of L. organizations, and then we'll take care of them!

The March of the Wobblies

For two years after the defeat of the seamen's strike and three years after the defeat of the longshoremen, the ship-owners' policy seemed to work. Using these defeats as a talking-point for industrial unionism, the I. W. W. increased its membership aboard ship and on the docks, and drew to itself whatever impulse to organize remained. Meanwhile the criminal syndicalism law was brought into play to keep the situation in hand. A steady stream of I. W. W. organizers and members moved from the Los Angeles courts to the gates of San Quentin penitentiary. In San Francisco, District Attorney Brady refused to prosecute under the law. But sailors and longshoremen are migratory, and "wobbly" organizers more so. Sooner or later the more effective leaders would be caught within Los Angeles county, at the Port of San Pedro, and sent to San Quentin under indeterminate sentences of 1 to 14 years.

Then came the I. W. W. strike call of April 26. It was to be a nation-wide protest against the imprisonment of political prisoners, but in California it was effective only at San Pedro, the port where prosecutions under the criminal syndicalism law had been most successful and continuous! Southern California is undergoing its greatest building boom, and every stick of lumber comes in over the San Pedro docks. The merchants supplying a population of a million in and around Los Angeles depend very largely for eastern manufactured goods on the intercoastal freighters that come through the canal and dock at San Pedro on their way to San Francisco. All this vitally important traffic was utterly paralyzed, and the losses mounted into the millions. Four large intercoastal lines declared an embargo and refused to send their freighters to San Pedro until the strike ended. Hundreds of millions of feet of lumber lay immobile on the decks of steam-schooners from Washington and Oregon that crowded every berth and lay anchored in the outer harbor.

It was a characteristic I. W. W. strike. Crowds moved about with a holiday afflatus, cheered I. W. W. speakers, sang I. W. W. songs. The owner of a popular pool-hall hung a sign in his window announcing that only Wobblies were employed there. First of the strikers' demands was the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law and release of the men convicted under it. Even this demand had no reference to any immediate objective, for the legislature had adjourned for two years. Of actual job grievances, there was only one—"Fink Hall," an open-shop employment office. No negotiations were attempted. It was a joyous demonstration of power. It lasted a month, and was called off willingly enough after the Los Angeles police department made wholesale arrests, including Upton Sinclair.

According to constructive trades-union standards, the strike was a failure. "Fink Hall" continues to be the only place where a man may seek employment on the docks or aboard ship, and the lines there are drawn tighter than ever. On July 12, 44 of the strike leaders were started on their journey to San Quentin prison in a special car. All sentences under the law are indeterminate, from one to fourteen years. The I. W. W. longshoremen at San Pedro promptly called a five-day protest strike, which began on July 13. Only a minority responded. Then a new offensive was launched against the I. W. W.. In northern California, Sacramento officials and newspapers have matched those of Los Angeles in the zeal and frequency with which they have used the criminal syndicalism law. Sacramento is the labor market nearest the lumber camps of the Sierras and the large ranches of the Sacramento valley. But since last winter, when a committee of influential liberals in San Francisco and neighboring cities came out against the law and demanded its repeal, jury convictions have been harder to obtain at Sacramento. Now the district attorney of Sacramento and the state attorney-general, U. S. Webb, have gone into superior court and obtained a temporary blanket injunction under which any member of the I. W. W. may be brought into court in any county, adjudged in contempt, and thrown into jail without jury trial. The failure of force tactics in dealing with the organization seems obvious. But the answer of the authorities and the employing interests is more force. And the I. W. W. respond by announcing that the San Pedro protest strike will be indefinitely extended.

In the Wake of the Strike

In one respect, at least, the San Pedro strike of last May must be seen as a victory. It demonstrated the futility of the criminal syndicalism law, of repressive measures that violate the spirit of American institutions. In San Francisco, where the law has not once been applied, not a man left his work, although the strike call was general. It demonstrated the persistence among men of that impulse and will to resist oppression on which, in the last analysis, all our liberties rest. It aroused the liberals of southern California when it seemed that nothing would ever arouse them. It has put the repressive labor policy of the Los Angeles business community, its reliance on force, on the defensive before its own people and before the country. Thanks largely to Upton Sinclair, a southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union is doing vigorous and effective work. The Los Angeles Church Federation and many influential club-women are aroused. There is dissent in the councils of Los Angeles employers.

For the rest, the quieter men among the strikers are asking: "What did it get us?" The I. W. W. might well reply: "What did the longshoremen's strike of 1919 get you? Or the seamen's strike of 1921? At least we don't assess you year in and year out to support leaders who use you as stepping-stones to political preferment."

I don't mean to say that I. W. W. tactics are right. What I do mean is that I. W. W. failures must be judged side by side with the failures of the orthodox craft unionism. In the west the I. W. W. has earned its right to this sort

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of examination by its unquestioned success in vastly improving conditions in the lumber industry and among migratory workers, and by its power of survival in the face of the bitterest repression. But there is a third choice. There is the unionism toward which English labor is striving, a unionism that aims at solidarity as between crafts without losing the training and the discipline and the cumulative power, both economic and political, of a responsible, closely-organized, far-seeing movement.

The longshoremen are ready. Anthony Chlopek, international president of the seriously weakened I. L. A., is trying once more to overcome Andrew Furuseth's resistance to amalgamation or federation between the seamen and the longshoremen. Furuseth has finally agreed to meet a committee of the longshoremen during the current convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland. But in his letter of agreement he adds, "Talk will cost us nothing."

The issues between Furuseth and the longshoremen could be so stated as to suggest a mere jurisdictional dispute. Furuseth insists that to the sailor shall be conceded all work between the rails of the vessel. Sailors are still subject to the immemorial custom of signing on for the voyage and being paid off when it ends. If longshoremen are to be permitted to load and discharge cargo, the sailor must quit his ship when it docks and remain idle without pay until it is ready to sail again. But Furuseth wants more for his men than a few days' more wages. He wishes to establish their standing as all-around craftsmen, and he insists that an efficient sailor is also a longshoreman and a rigger and is not to be shouldered out of the way when his vessel enters port. George McNulty, secretary of the San Francisco local of longshoremen, says that his union is ready to agree that the sailor shall do all the work between rails. If a mere jurisdictional dispute were all that prevented federation, a settlement would be within sight. But it is not. There is Furuseth's ingrained individualism and self-reliance. He has transferred to his craft, to the craft of seamanship, the identical philosophy that, when applied to the individual man, underlies the simon-pure *laissez faire* capitalism.

The issue is so vital in American labor organization and Furuseth is so well entitled to speak for what has become the unpopular side that it should be worth while to print Furuseth's own statement, given to me in bursts of vehement conversation.

Cleaning Out the Union

"During the war," he said, "the ship-owners came to ask me to help them keep out of the big association of owners which the government was sponsoring. I did it. They didn't join until 1921, and why they did then I don't know. It was the time of the national open shop drive.

"Our committees met them in New York in the spring of 1921 to negotiate a new agreement. The owners would not agree to an enforcement of the seamen's law. They demanded a decrease in wages and in overtime payments. They refused to give union men the preference. They refused to abolish the sea-service bureau. And they refused to give union officers the right to visit the ship.

"When the lock-out began, in May 1921, the San Francisco lumber companies tied up their steam schooners. Later, a conference was held between the ship-owners and a committee from the union. In July, 1921, a tentative agreement was arrived at, but it was voted down by the seamen under the I. W. W. policy that prevailed at that time. The objection of the I. W. W. was to any agreement." (Specific objection was made by the radicals to a clause binding seamen to continue work in the event of a strike of longshoremen.)

"The ship-owners insisted upon treating us all as I. W. W. They insisted that the union was so honeycombed that it was in fact all I. W. W., and they were going to get rid of us. We gave them the names of the I. W. W. and they have been sailing ever since. Their object in letting them sail was to make everybody an I. W. W. to kill the Seamens Union. I said: 'If you will give me sixty days I'll clean out the union. If you will agree not to establish any more shipping offices and not to establish any grade-book, or black-listing book, I will clean out the I. W. W. from the union.' They agreed.

"I had to be in Washington for one month of the sixty days. On the fifty-second day after the promise had been made Vance Thompson was expelled, and on the fifty-eighth day some 30 more were expelled. And when I went back to the owners and told them we had expelled them and published their names I said: 'If you will give us a chance we will go on board and point out the I. W. W. to you.'

"They told me, 'no, we know who are I. W. W. better than you do.' Their purpose, when they made the promise, they later told me, was they were convinced I would fail and the government would then smash the Seamens Union as a syndicalist organization.

"They kept their agreement to the extent that they didn't establish any new shipping office or black-listing book within the sixty days. But they did not give us an opportunity to go on board the ships and point out the I. W. W.'s.

"The strike at San Pedro has only riveted the chains. Now it is absolutely open shop. Everybody must go through 'Fink Hall.' The strike set back the cause of free speech.

Skill Goes Begging

"What the employers want is the open shop, and to force all applicants for work to go through one specific place. They don't recognize skill. That might be all right on shore. On shore you can fire incompetent men at any time, but aboard ship it is different. There, an incompetent is not sponging on the owners, but on his fellow employes. They ruin the seamen. A real seaman is a longshoreman, and a rigger, as well. He is a skilled man. The men now being shipped are mostly young fellows who don't know anything. They have first class desire and fifth class ability to satisfy it.

"I can't understand how an intellectually honest man can fool with the I. W. W. when detectives compose their headquarters committee. The I. W. W. is a gigantic organization to provide strike-breakers and organization-breakers.

"I have warned the I. W. W. to get out of the Seamen's Union, and have published the criminal syndicalism law of this state and warned sailors that they would be liable to jail if they joined. As for sending the police after them, I did not. In 1921 they broke up three meetings of the Seamens Union by physical force. In the fourth we came prepared to break their heads. I didn't send for

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the police. In fact I had told people to keep the police away. I didn't care whether they went to the morgue or the hospital.

"Industrial unionism? Crafts are essential to civilization. The knowledge of how to do things is more important than to know how to write about them. Skill is the development of the ages, and civilization goes onward and onward as men develop skill, and civilization dies as men forget how to develop it.

"The employers have destroyed skill in this country. Of course they don't want it. They are not willing to pay a skilled man's wages. Now they see that they must have it, and they want to put the burden of developing it on the whole people by getting the government to maintain trade schools.

"It doesn't mean that we can never do these things. We can't do them now. If men want to do that which hurts them and that which is wrong, then they'll have to get somebody else to lead them. If they do that I can't help it but I won't advise it.

From a woodcut by Walter H. Vanderburgh, courtesy of the New York Times

LONGSHORE

"What is the difference to me who wields the policeman's club? It's just as heavy in a longshoreman's hands as in a policeman's. This idea that a man is all right because he is a working man is rubbish. I've seen good men as sailors who became union busters when they went aft.

"All an officer's troubles come before the mast and he kicks forward. Most labor skinners come from the ranks and the worst driver as boss is the laziest workman. Under industrial unionism you would have a majority disregarding the rights of the minority.

"The sailors have been mercilessly and pitilessly used by the longshoremen. It isn't natural to believe that one set of men will pitilessly use another set. But an organization has no conscience. It has only desire. It has no gratitude. It sees only its self interest. There is no collective sense of honor, no collective sense of duty, no collective conscience. We gradually try to teach collective rights and those other things.

"It takes three years to make an able seaman. Of course, a lot of men claim to be seamen who are not any more seamen than you are. The one big union was tried in England and failed. In the Chartist movement and in the I. W. A. movement of the seventies, it went like fire in grass. It is an effort on the part of the intellectuals to do that which is impossible, to make the skilled craftsmen come down to such wages and conditions as he can procure for the least skilled.

"Building labor only exists on skilled craftsmen. It isn't the skilled craftsman who has his wages built on those of the helper. It is the helper who has his wages built on those of the skilled craftsmen.

"Machinery is not wiping out skill. That is one of the worst of fallacies. Machinery is establishing a different kind of skill. The skill of the present day shoemaker is a different kind. The employer, of course, spreads the idea that the machine destroys skill. What he wants is to use the less skilled to force down the wages of the higher skilled. They have destroyed skill in this country to such an extent that all skilled craftsmen come from Europe now.

"In San Francisco it takes about 5,000 longshoremen to handle this beach. They outnumber the seamen about ten to one. The seamen get all the wounds and the longshoremen get all the profit.

A New Name for Selfishness

"Economic determinism! At the basis of it haven't we got this as its meaning: 'Damn and bother you, as long as I am all right'? It is the most disintegrating thing there is, a new name for selfishness.

"We have always been willing to treat with the longshoreman if he would treat us as equals. They have always taken our money. Do the cat and dog naturally seek each other's company? They both kill

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rats when they can, but that is all they have in common.

"As long as the longshoremen insist on treating seamen as inferiors, and insist on doing the seamen's work, we will not deal with them. I have told them, 'When you are willing to treat us as equals and base your conduct on that principle, here is the open hand in friendship. As long as you want only to use us, here is the fist.'

"In 1901 we violated our agreement and made the fight for the whole labor movement here in San Francisco. After a fight of two months we won. From 1901 to 1906 we were together in a water-front federation. In that time not a single advantage came to us. All the others went forward. And when we insisted in 1906 on a $5 a month increase in steam schooners, they were ready to order us back to work.

"It's perfectly natural that it should be so. Does the wolf-pack in the winter, in Alaska, have any mercy on the deer or the moose or the caribou?"

Over against Furuseth's characterization of the I. W. W. with respect to skill, I must set down here the testimony of the personnel manager of the largest oil company operating in California, who said to me recently: "We find it hard to keep out the I. W. W. because they are very clever in sending in skilled and competent men as organizers. The last time we fired a 'wobbly' the foreman protested that we were taking one of his best men."

The hardest thing to forgive in Furuseth is his complaisance with the California criminal syndicalism law and his willingness to see it used against his opponents in a factional dispute. In a mimeographed bulletin issued July 16, he all but gloats over the conviction of twenty-seven striking longshoremen and seamen. He writes: "They have made their own bed, and while we are sorry for anybody who is in prison, they must lie in it as they have made it."

"Tomorrow Is Also a Day"

Both the glory and the tragedy of Furuseth, (putting aside things said in bitterness, things at variance with all his life's work) lie in his refusal to agree to anything that he thinks will weaken the instinct of workmanship and the spirit of service, and hence the inherent dignity of labor, and this at a time when these things are being sacrificed by employer and workman alike as they battle for control, both under the sway of a reckless militancy. Furuseth would be acclaimed as a magnificent leader of labor in a happier period, still in the future, when labor's status as a self-determining and responsible factor in industry had been established. To this he would reply that there will never be such a thing as industrial democracy unless the workman keeps an appreciation of the importance of skill and a consciousness of his worth as a craftsman. "When these things are lost," he said to me, "they are not recovered. Look at India, Asia Minor, and northern Africa. The nations that lose these things, that lose the creative faculty, are wiped out. It is skill that puts the mechanic nearest the gods."

Furuseth's present weakness is, in the last analysis, a damning reflection on the group of employers that will deliberately set out to scrap such a man and his influence. I don't mean to say that Furuseth is scrapped. He has been through many a crisis. And years ago his union adopted for its own the Furuseth slogan: "Tomorrow is also a day."

GEORGE P. WEST

Belgian Experience with the Eight-Hour Day

In view of the recent action of the United States Steel Corporation looking toward the elimination of the twelve-hour day in the steel mills, and the series of eight-hour laws which have been brought before the state legislatures during the past year, this official account of the effects of the eight-hour day on some of the great industries in Belgium is illuminating. It is especially interesting to see that while the output of purely mechanical processes is absolutely governed by the length of time the machines run, that of the manual processes tends in some cases to balance the reduction of hours through the careful selection of skilled workers and the introduction of scientific management. The prevailing opinion in Belgium seems to be that the losses in production are more than offset by the social gains resulting from the eight-hour day.

THE Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, which represents all the larger industries of that country, has recently completed a comprehensive investigation of the effect of the eight-hour law on national production. The comparisons are made between pre-war conditions and those of the reconstruction period of 1921. Before the law went into effect the industries worked days varying in length from nine to twelve hours.

According to the report of a joint committee on underground and surface coal mines, the production of 1921 was only 87.4 per cent of that of 1913. The gradual application of the law in the coke oven industry has not reduced the output, but has necessitated a 50 per cent increase of the labor force.

In the continuous processes in blast furnaces the output has been maintained, but the labor force has had to be increased 50 per cent. In non-continuous processes, the increase in personnel necessary to maintain the output has been in proportion to the reduction in the number of working hours. On the other hand a large mill reports an increase in hourly production due, in greater part, to the use of new methods and improvement of equipment.

Mechanical construction almost without exception shows a reduction in output corresponding to that of hours worked, namely 20 per cent. A steel casting plant gives the following averages: hourly production in 1913-14, 5.32 kg.; in 1921-22, 4.07 kg. An iron foundry: hourly production in 1913-14, 13.7 kg; in 1921-22, 11.4 kg. Another mill reports that in spite of the installation of new methods of work and constant improvement in equipment, the pre-war production has not been attained. As regards piece-work, an examination of the books shows that the workers maintain the pre-war level production, but that they enjoy better working conditions.

In some departments of match manufacture the introduction of mechanical processes has been completed and in these the reduction of the working day from nine to eight hours has brought a corresponding reduction in output. Where the old processes have been retained, only the most skilled workers have succeeded in producing in eight hours what previously they produced in nine. In the purely manual processes, the output per hour has increased, but the daily output has not yet reached the old level. The

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increase, moreover, is attributed not to the reduction in hours of work but to the introduction of scientific management, and especially to selection of workers for their skill.

One firm of rubber manufacturers reports a reduction of output by 18 per cent with a reduction in the hours of labor by 20 per cent. A reduction of output by from 25 to 30 per cent, reported by one artificial silk firm, exceeds the rate of hours of work. The employers attribute the loss to the increased interest of the worker in leisure-time occupations and "distractions."

In cotton spinning the reduction of output, like that of hours of work, is 20 per cent. Machine processes determine the output in the linen, hemp and jute spinning industry. A machine which is kept going for only 48 hours a week instead of 66, shows therefore a reduction of output by 28 per cent and there is an additional loss through the greater frequency of stops and re-commencement of work. In the woolen industry hourly production has remained unchanged; the reduction of output, therefore, is proportional to the reduction of hours of work.

These are typical instances. In general, reduction of hours has resulted in reduction of output. It remains to be seen to what extent more scientific management and improved mechanical equipment will restore the former volume of production.

Profit Sharing in France

THERE has been much discussion lately, in France, about profit-sharing in connection with a bill prepared for presentation at the Chamber of Deputies on "compulsory" profit-sharing for all industries. An official consultation of the chambers of commerce and the chief employers' syndicates has brought about a universal chorus of protest. It was only just to make public, on the other hand, what had been accomplished by profit-sharing where it has been established by private initiative. This was done by means of an enquiry carried on by the Ministry of Labor, the results of which have just been published in a special bulletin. Some of the chief facts may be interesting to American readers.

A number of workingmen's associations for cooperative production practise profit-sharing for their subscribing members (independently from the workmen they employ as hired laborers). Out of 475 such associations, 263 announced the results of their profit-sharing plan, 170 reserve to labor a share of 25 to 30 per cent of the profits; 62 a share of 31 to 40 per cent; 21 a share of 41 to 50 per cent; 10 a share of 60 per cent.

Among private enterprises, 75 important ones—banks, insurance companies, transportation companies, department stores and various sorts of industrial concerns—practise profit-sharing, 10 occupy more than 1000 employes, and the personnel of the 75 enterprises in the bulk represent about 102,000 employes.

In 6 cases only, the plan is carried on according to a regular agreement passed between the employer and the personnel. In 42, in the absence of a two-sided agreement, set regulations are introduced in the statutes of the company, regarding profit-sharing. In three of the latter establishments, the regulations were amended by the intervention of the delegates of the personnel or of a work-council. In most cases the profit-sharing plan exists as a mere bounty of the employers, who reserve to themselves the right of altering the plan or winding it up at their own will. The modes of application offer great variety: almost all take into account the wage-figure, family status, seniority, or the importance of the employe's situation. Sometimes the share is paid in cash without any limitation to the use of it, sometimes it is affected to a special use (stock-buying, investment, pension, etc.)

Generally the personnel are granted no control on the management or right of seeing the books. It is expressly stipulated that the men are not allowed to complain or offer criticism. The advantages consented to in no way mean a preliminary step to some participation in the conduct of the business.

Yet in 17 cases (out of the 75) the employes are permitted to get a knowledge of the facts and figures out of the books: in 7 establishments, through a advisory council of employes; in 3, through a work-council, and in 2 through a chartered accountant appointed by the employes. In the *Familistère de Guise* (founded by Godin according to the principles of Fourier) the conditions are unique: the directors are elected by the personnel (according to established rules of competence, seniority, success, etc.) and the personnel have actual control of the results of the management.

The sum to which the share of each employe amounts in the various establishments oscillates from 24f. a year at the lowest to 4169 at the highest. The average is 635f. a year.

The results of profit-sharing concerning production and industrial relations vary widely according to circumstances. Only three establishments report that profit-sharing had no influence on the stability of the personnel, others announcing a notable reduction of the turnover or a longer duration of the time of employment for individual employes. Seventeen concerns deny any increase of the output, whereas 20 aver a higher efficiency and productivity of the personnel owing to profit-sharing (most of the latter being department stores, the *Bon Marché*, the *Samaritaine*, etc.). In one insurance company, the personnel insisted that their number should not be increased, as they could cope with the new demand by further exertions. In an enterprise for unloading ships, the stevedores employed took it upon themselves to eliminate the unfit from among their number; they did their work with such zest that the number of accidents diminished notably and the premium paid to the insurance company could be reduced by half. In 27 plants, industrial relations were sensibly improved, and strikes avoided. In others, work actually stopped once or twice but under the influence of "sympathetic" strikes on the other hand, over a hundred firms gave up profit-sharing after a trial, seeming to find no good came out of it.

To get truly instructive results, a much closer scrutiny of each case ought to be made than this bare statistical enquiry allows. Profit-sharing is useful. On the other hand, it appears that much depends on the situation of the firm, the character of the employer, the wage standard, the mood of the workmen, etc.

The enquiry seems to militate against any "compulsory" introduction of profit-sharing in French industry. Such determination must be left to individual employers

CHARLES CESTRE.

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SOCIAL PRACTICE

Who Shall Protect the Children?

FIFTY years after organized animal protection work had been established in England and eight years after it had begun in New York, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized in 1874. This was the beginning of organized child protection in America. It came in the aftermath of the Civil War, when many philanthropic enterprises began. It is worthy of note in passing that we are in the aftermath of the Great War and again child welfare agencies are being created.

Up to that time very little, if any, legislation had been enacted in the various states that gave special protection to children except to safeguard their property rights through proper guardianship. The removal of children from parents who were guilty of gross cruelty or abuse was exceedingly rare or impossible. Children were neglected and exploited and no one saw a way out.

It was then that the analogy of giving legal protection to animals came to mind and the formal children's protective movement had its inception. The same year Rochester, New York, organized a similar society, and in rapid succession other cities followed. In the first ten years, many salutary laws were enacted in our various legislatures for the protection of children. The early movement had great vitality. It left its impress upon the child welfare work of that and the succeeding generation.

Prisoners, The Aged, Animals—and Children

During the sixties and early seventies and before the children's protective work began many humane societies had been established in the eastern part of the United States, which had for their province one or all of the following functions: the protection of prisoners, of the aged, and of animals. When the children's protective movement aroused the enthusiasm of humanitarians, the protection of children was added to humane societies as an additional function. What more natural, since the impetus in children's protective work had come from the animal protective movement?

The first boards of directors of these early societies were men and women of the greatest prominence in their communities, and these societies were usually, except in such cities as New York and Boston, the only agencies for organized work in child welfare aside from local institutions.

Although the protection of children from gross physical cruelty, implying the infliction of bodily harm, was the beginning of the program of work of these agencies, it did not long remain so in a strict sense. Tight-rope walking and other acrobatic stunts for young children, baby farms, exhausting child labor, the effects of the non-support of children, begging, and the effects of the use of alcohol by the parents, and other abuses played important parts in the early programs. Not much later came the protection from immoral associations with parents and other custodians.

The analogy with animal protection work gave the movement at the beginning a slant to consider the punishment of the offender as of the greatest importance. It became therefore an adjunct to the police in many communities, and very little more. Often the police were displaced as far as the protection of children was concerned. A small staff of officers from the regular police force was assigned to the society or its own officers were given police powers.

The need for such service in the protection of children was so clearly recognized by states, counties and municipalities that the societies almost invariably had subventions from public funds, and in some instances were supported entirely in that way. To this there were some notable exceptions, like the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which has never had a dollar from public sources during the nearly fifty years of its existence. The large part that public funds played in their budgets brought political considerations into the choice of boards of government and paid officials and also had the effect of drying up sources of private philanthropy and interest which could easily have been enlisted in their popular and interesting programs.

Was It a "Charity"?

The close relations with the police and official group often had other effects. The New York S. P. C. C. did not consider itself a social agency at all. In the minds of its founders, the society was to be an organization for the enforcement of law. It did not concern itself with the causes which lead to tragedy in the child's life or with their removal except as might be incidental to the individual case. The society was primarily concerned with the rescue of the child suffering from brutal treatment and living in degrading surroundings, and it presented such evidence to the court that those guilty might feel the heavy hand of the law. This view came to be best expressed and crystallized in a decision handed down by the New York Court of Appeals, January 9, 1900. The New York State Board of Charity had sought to extend its supervision over the work of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children because it was charged by law with such supervision of the work of private organizations undertaking charitable work and particularly, charitable agencies receiving public funds. Since the New York society had received $30,000 in the year 1898 from the treasury of the City of New York and since the state board of charity considered that agency a charity, it sought to perform its duty by inspecting the society's building and shelter for children and by supervising its finances and its work. The New York society thereupon brought suit to prevent the board from performing such inspection and supervision, on the ground that the society was not a charity. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held it was a charity, and the New York society appealed to the Court of Appeals

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which reversed the decision by a vote of 4 to 3. (161 New York Reports, p. 233.)

In the course of his decision Judge O'Brien stated that the "corporation (New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) was created for the purpose of enforcing laws enacted to prevent cruelty to children and that is the only object or purpose of its existence"; and Judge Gray added in his comment, "giving it a distinct place from those institutions which being of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory nature, are made subject to the authority of the state board."

The restricted policy of the New York society, because of its clear-cut form of statement and its preeminence in size and quality of enforcement service, set the pace for most if not all other organizations of this kind. But even when following the policy of the New York society in general, there were those which conceived their function in the protection of children more broadly and did not hesitate to be called charities or to be supervised by the agents of boards of charities, even if such supervision implied acknowledgment of doing charitable work.

This has in many communities had the effect of deadening the program of the children's protective society and of preventing the development of such cooperative relations as result in active team work for the protection of childhood.

An Unhappy Combination

Often, however, the lack of cooperation results from the unskilled character of the personnel of the children's protective agency rather than from an unwillingness to play the game. The combination of animal and children's protection is an unhappy one. Since in almost every constituency the animal work greatly overshadows the other, the agent is usually experienced in the comparatively simple program of animal protection and inexperienced or uninterested in the complicated program of children's work. He does not know the game, even if there are good intentions.

There was a further obstacle to good cooperation and to a normal development in a children's protective program of a humane society. The members of the boards largely ceased to function. The work is highly technical, usually requiring in the minds of board members and officials, court work, if anything. The boards, therefore, generally conceived it as their function to choose agents familiar with courts and law, in whom they had confidence, and to give them blanket endorsement of all their acts, until or unless some gross mistakes have been made. These various influences, many of which made themselves felt from the beginning, have persisted until the present day and have generally been accentuated, so that it may be conservatively said that the humane movement as a whole, as far as it deals with child protection, has less vitality and is of less value to our communities than it was ten or twenty years ago.

But the theory of child protection has developed along with other social theory. Starting before the first charity organization society had been established in this country, and before the children's aid function had been carefully studied and developed, the children's protective movement has suffered particularly because it has so largely remained unaffected by the general social movements of the day. It has moved in an eddy rather than in the midstream of social development.

These various criticisms do not apply to all children's protective agencies. There is a vigorous though not large group of men and women in children's protective work who are in midstream. They believe that child protection should be particularly concerned with the child rather than with the offender, that court work, if possible, for the improvement of the child's own home rather than for his removal from it, is the keynote, that early contact with the home even before evidence of serious neglect is available, is desirable.

In other words, prevention of neglect if possible, the discipline of the parents through court for the improvement of the home and removal of the child only when all other measures fail are the important parts of their program. This work requires social training and knowledge of how to use social resources, which most of the children's protective agents in this country do not have.

Our communities recognize the need of this protective function, although they do not always clearly differentiate it nor do they see all its interrelations with other social work. Our communities provide a juvenile court and probation for saving the young delinquent from slipping into habits of crime. They provide children's aid societies, children's institutions, or public agencies for procuring a child a new home if he has had the misfortune to lose his own. Likewise they see that some agency is needed to give the child whose own home is degenerating or has become a menace a helping hand, so that he may have the ordinary and reasonable comforts of life, may be protected from bodily harm, and may not be permitted to fall into evil associations and later become a juvenile delinquent.

This protective function is a complicated and difficult task. It requires that the resources of law, medicine, psychology and psychiatry and of the many helpful social agencies of our communities shall be known and used so that family life may be saved for the child, if at all possible.

Moribund Humane Societies

To undertake this task there are from 400 to 500 child protective agencies, mostly called humane societies, in which animal and children's work are combined. Many of these are so poorly organized, or so nearly defunct, that no response to letters relating to the welfare of a child in their territory is ever received, nor are there reports or reliable statistics available regarding them. About 400 other children's protective agencies that had been organized since the beginning of the movement are now acknowledged as "dead."

In many places the work is considered as belonging to the humane society, and if it is not done, the humane society, though often publicly praised, is criticized in private.

Another time a similar problem is not referred to it, and the children needing it remain without any assistance from it.

On the other hand, Chicago and other cities have organized juvenile protective associations to meet new needs in the children's protective field. Many children's aid societies, children's home societies, and also a considerable number of family welfare societies, have been forced to embark upon portions of the children's protective program, generally against their wishes, and often with poor or only partial success.

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many communities where the children's protective agency has not kept abreast of the time, as well as in certain cities where it has, as in Cleveland.

A more recent development has been that public departments of state, city or county have undertaken this work. The Boards of Children's Guardians of West Virginia and of the District of Columbia perform the functions of child protection for their whole areas. This work is also within the scope of the North Carolina County Boards of Public Welfare, but it has not yet had a full development in most parts of the state. The State Departments of Child and Animal Protection such as are found in Montana, Colorado and other western states, besides having the handicaps of humane societies, have vague and often overlapping programs with other agencies and do not seem to have developed a comprehensive and progressive program of child protection.

The Field of the Humane Society

Assuming that animal protection work is needed and is being well done by humane societies—and we have neither facts nor inclination to dispute this—the failure of humane societies in child protection is so flagrant and is so generally recognized that the two functions should be separated. The combination may have had a sound basis at the movement's inception, but now that good social theory is interested first of all in preventive measures, the two parts of the program are a poor team. This is recognized by a few of the humane societies of Ohio, but a state law makes their separation impossible, and a modification of that law would probably be bitterly fought by the rest of the forty humane societies of that state. In spite of this combination, the Cleveland Humane Society and the Ohio Humane Society of Cincinnati have succeeded in modernizing their children's program.

The volume of children's work of most humane societies is very small. A good many parts of the thorough-going children's protective program are now scattered among other agencies, though they are often unconscious they are doing such work. Legal aid societies, police women, probation officers, children's aid societies and family welfare societies have attended to court and non-court cases in children's protective problems.

The humane society should drop that part of its program because it has generally failed to do it. It should encourage another children's agency to take it on as a part of its program.

There has been a tradition in agencies performing the children's aid function that the court side of children's protective work would seriously hamper them. There is fortunately considerable experience on the other side. The Cleveland Humane Society has developed a large children's aid work to meet an important local need. The same is true of the Minneapolis Children's Protective Society. Both of these and others report that each part of the work helps the other.

The training in the use of law and courts for a social purpose, which children's protective work provides better than any other form of case work, is very advantageous for the children's aid and family welfare workers. It is more than a theoretical knowledge of the rules of evidence. It consists of gathering what is evidence, arranging it for presentation to the court, and finally, learning from success or failure some of the most important principles of case

GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR

Up-to-date publicity agents who talk glibly of visu
consult the thirteenth annual report of the New Y
1887, in which this stirring presentation of the soci
The society's work of that epoch is thus described
the unhappy children of the poor, and is doing ser
promotes the public welfare by its unceasing and v

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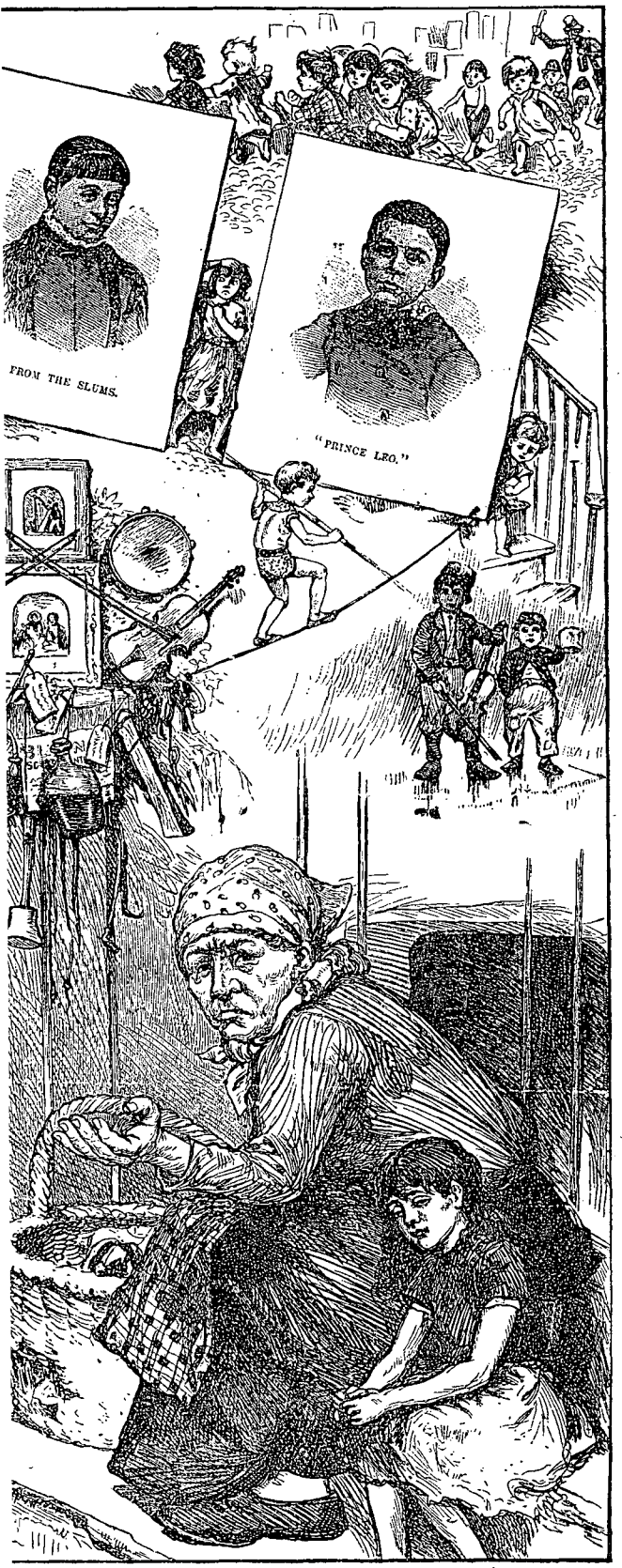

NHAPPY CHILDREN OF THE POOR

as though it were something new under the sun should for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for the year ppeared. The cut was borrowed from Harpers' Weekly. rt: "It stands nobly as the guardian and protector of ie to those suffering little victims of crime and vice, but ts to purify and morally elevate the laboring classes."

work. Instead of being hindered, children's aid and protective agencies performing both functions would regret a separation.

The Case for a Specialized Agency

But a combination of these two services is probably not wise in very large cities. They may, however, be safely combined in cities of a half million population or under. Cleveland and Detroit are examples of cities of more than a half million population which have them in combination. But ordinarily, cities of over half a million had best develop the functions separately. The specialized agency in child protection in a city of over a half-million should be organized as a social and not a police agency and work in close cooperation with the other children's agencies of that city. It should include in its province the functions of juvenile protective associations which have come into the field largely because the children's protective movement was not alert to new needs. These work for the removal of demoralizing and corrupting conditions as well as for the protection of the child. Protection against illegal and demoralizing or exhausting employment, by child labor committees, may also very well be a part of its program.

Many children's workers look to the juvenile court as the agency toward which a community should turn in case it is organizing or reorganizing its children's protective work. There is much to be said in favor of this plan. A well equipped and well coordinated juvenile court would doubtless consider first of all the best interests of the child, would apply case-work principles in work for the children, and use the other social agencies for the purposes for which they were organized and are best equipped.

There are, however, other facts also to consider in deciding this problem of organization. For every complaint that is serious, reported late and perhaps requiring court intervention, there are at least three or four that should come early, before the home situation has reached an irremediable stage, where court action is necessary. Reporting these last cases to court in every case is repugnant to most complainants. Clearly, neglect of children in its more hopeful stages requires some agency other than a court.

There are those who believe the school could look after these. But, assuming that the visiting teacher would have referred to her a whole grist of children's protective problems to iron out by means of her friendly relations with the home, there remain many that require a more technical training and experience than a school visitor is likely to have acquired.

There is a notable trend, however, to have children's protective work done by a public rather than a private agency. This tendency should be encouraged. This public agency should preferably have larger responsibilities than merely child protection, so that it may be analogous to the private agency recommended. There is as much reason, and actually more, why a public department should be concerned to protect a child from cruelty, immorality and crime as to care for him after he has fallen a victim. That the public is not wholly averse to doing so is evidenced by the fact that a number of states have publicly, though sometimes only partially, assumed this function and have equipped themselves for it.

The sheltering and placement of a child are immediate and compelling and have therefore often absorbed the first interest of the state, county, or city. Public support has

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also been provided in large measure to supplement funds for this work, often actually keeping the private organizations alive.

The question then remains what part the private agency shall play in reference to the public one in child protection work. The private agency in many areas has performed a useful function in this field. It has called attention to a great need for service and has shown what can be done for the individual child by organized protection. If the state in its organized form has become sensitive to its responsibility in child protection, the private agency should encourage it to equip itself and assume as large a part as is possible with the resources available.

The state, city or county can rarely do the whole task. Generally the private society finds much that it can and must do to supplement and complete the community's program.

Some of the private society's resources would be freed for the more preventive, experimental and educational phases of the work, which are now generally crowded out by the compelling needs of individual children.

A considerable number of states have recently organized new children's bureaus under various designations. Sometimes they are separate public agencies and sometimes divisions of a larger welfare department. But not until there is also a workable local or county unit tied up properly with the state can the organization be considered ready for effective child protection. But when state and local unit are at hand and are equipped with legally and socially trained agents, the state should be given every opportunity and encouragement to work in this field.

The private children's aid society that combines excellent standards with a readiness to find its own place with reference to other public and private children's agencies and to do teamwork with them has a valuable part to play. The relationship of the private children's protective agency with similar standards toward a public department for child protection would be much the same. It would be teacher, critic, goad, or anchorage for the public department for whichever service there was need.

C. C. CARSTENS

For Unmarried Mothers Abroad

PERHAPS the fact that the governments of England and France have showed a greater interest in infant mortality than that indicated in this country by the hard and thorny path of the Federal Children's Bureau is responsible for what seems to an American the unusually generous private support of work for the unmarried mother in those countries.

In England the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, a private agency, maintains a bureau for case work with the individual mother, also a home known as the Margaret Club where such mothers can live with their children. A certain number are employed, under a competent superintendent, to care for the nursery group, leaving the remainder free to go out daily to positions along the line of work for which they are best fitted. The office of the council is in Carnegie House, London, and, as one of the eight members of the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare located there, takes its place in all plans for the welfare of the legitimate child. Furthermore, its successful campaign for public support has resulted in the introduction of a 1923 government bill to "amend the law relating to children born out of wedlock," dealing with the legitimation of children by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

While such legislation obviously fails to meet all needs, it is encouraging to know that an agency has succeeded in focusing the attention of the government on this problem; and that the national health insurance act of 1911, which entitles the mother to receive maternity benefit, and the 1918 maternity and child welfare act, empowering local authorities to expend money on provision for the health of unmarried mothers and their children under five years of age, are but milestones on the broad highway of progressive legislation for child welfare.

In France, the Paris suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine possesses what is probably the most ultra-modern institution in existence for the Fille-Mère, in the Centre d'Hygiène Infantile of the Fondation Paul Parquet, opened in November, 1922. A secondary and separate department under the same roof, the Crèche, (day nursery), cares for 30 children of working mothers of the same age—15 days (!) to 3 years. M. and Mme. Paul Parquet are childless, and have chosen to build what amounts to a babies' home run on hospital lines, and to endow this work for the children of unmarried mothers, the majority of whom are born in the free ward of the Paris Maternity Hospital (Assistance Publique). There are, at present, 45 babies under the care of 15 nursing mothers, supervised by a young, attractive, trained nurse (a licensed mid-wife) and her assistant, who are again subordinate to the *directrice* of the entire *fondation*.

The visitor is struck with the cool, clean grey paint which predominates everywhere—narrow borders of gaily colored flowers forming the only decoration to differentiate the rooms. There is no detail lacking throughout the entire building to facilitate the up-to-the-minute-1923 hospital routine, which is under the personal direction of a leading baby doctor in Paris, as also the consultations for pre-natal and nursing mothers of the neighborhood. Besides such items as rounded corners, an elaborate system of sterilization, the latest sanitary waterfed chutes for soiled linen, wide stairways, and beautiful glass screens separating the cots, the eye is caught by funny little trundle-beds—wicker cribs on wooden stands with solid wooden wheels—in which the babies are wheeled out to the court-yard to lie kicking in the sunlight on blankets spread under the trees. The *fondation* certainly fosters health, if rosy-cheeked, laughing babies are any indication, and there is no doubt that the mothers are grounded in the most modern hygienic methods of baby care.

On the social side, standards are less apparent. The supervisor keeps a personal record for each mother, noting "any peculiarity of character or disposition," but at present it would seem that there is no organized attempt at constructive work after she leaves the *fondation*—which is just as soon as she ceases to be a nursing mother. The baby can be kept up to three years of age if the mother is not able to take it sooner, and is then, like the day nursery children, referred to some other organization if it cannot be placed, daily, in the Ecole Maternelle, the preliminary department of the public school system available in both England and France.

FRANCES COLBOURNE

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The Will and the Way

J. EDGAR THOMSON was a former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was much interested in the welfare not only of workers on the Pennsylvania system but also of railroad men in Georgia and elsewhere. About fifty years ago he made a provision in his will that his estate, after the payment of certain legacies, should be given to trustees who should invest the principal and use the income for the "maintenance and education" of female orphans of deceased railway employes. At that time the railroad men were the poorest paid and least protected group in our industrial system.

In Pennsylvania in that day institutions were considered the ideal way of disposing of such children. Girard College has been the prevailing type of social institution in many quarters of the state. After the death of the testator, the trustees established a school where a limited number of girls under careful supervision received the best care that an institution could give. The home buildings were located in a residential portion of Philadelphia and the children were gathered from various parts of the railroad systems. The trustees brought to the school a personal interest. The children were under the supervision of an unusually competent director. They were taught how to care for a home, how to make clothes and a number of other useful things. In this way some forty years passed.

Times changed. The condition of railroad men improved. Workmen's Compensation Acts, insurance features and safety devices came into common use. The railroad man became one of the best paid and most carefully guarded of employes. Social thought changed also. Institutional care for children no longer held the center of the stage. But the school continued to give the very best care to a limited number of girls. The income amounted to about $100,000 per year, of which only $40,000 was being spent at the rate of $1,000 per child per year. The remaining $60,000 was being put back each year into the fund. $650,000 had been accumulated in this way. The trustees considered erecting a larger building in the suburbs of Philadelphia, but the cost was prohibitive. The school could not grow in its present quarters.

Last year when the trustees filed the triennial accounting required by law Judge George Henderson of the Orphans Court of Philadelphia county saw that something should be done to enable the trustees to extend their operations so as to use all the income from the fund and still keep their activities within the limits expressed by the donor forty years before.

The backward point of view usually attributed by social workers to lawyers would probably have indicated that it was enough to see that the figures in the account were correct, and that the investments were proper. But the court saw a vision of something better for the children; he directed that a survey of the field be made and that the opinion of competent authorities be sought to provide a plan of operations.

The trustees accordingly made an effort to bring the opportunity for children to the attention of railroad men generally. They conducted an extensive campaign; the net result was that about twelve new children came to the school. In the meantime, some of the others had left, and the total number was increased only a trifle.

As a result of this inquiry a second survey was undertaken to determine what should be done. Advice was sought from a large number of specialists, among them J. Prentice Murphy, of the Children's Bureau; Mary S. Labaree, of the State Bureau of Children; and Evelyn T. Cavin, of the Mothers' Assistance Fund.

It did not take long to determine that some form of caring for the children in their own homes was the solution. Mothers would welcome an addition to the resources of the home in form of periodic payments and would give the children much more than the institution. Whereas the institution had tended to disregard the individual characteristics and abilities of the child, it was proposed that these should receive particular attention. In one case it might be sufficient to help a girl through grammar school. The next girl might have capabilities which would justify the trustees in maintaining her through high school. And occasionally might appear an exceptional girl who would be given a college training.

In presenting the case to the trustees, two points were to be made: First, it was necessary to demonstrate that for the average child the home caring plan was superior to the institution. Second, it was necessary to show that from a financial point of view the new plan was more advantageous and more likely to meet the extended field which the testator had in mind.

To prove the first, a brief survey was made of the historical development of the methods of caring for children, the institution and outdoor relief. The defects in these plans were pointed out; then came a description of the growth of the home care plan with its adoption by the White House Conference and other similar conferences and by large groups of social workers, physicians and socially-minded people.

To prove the second point it was necessary to estimate expenses. As a starting point the expense account of the school itself for the previous year was selected. When it was divided roughly into items of expenditure for repairs, rental and outside expenses, on the one hand, and items of food, clothing and medical care, on the other hand, it appeared that about 31 per cent went directly to the children. Then estimates were secured as to the expense of caring for an equal number of children (40) if they were kept in their homes, and an average of $8 per week paid to the parent or guardian of each. It appeared that about 55 per cent of the money in the second instance would go to the children.

A further comparison was made for the estimated cost of caring for 200 children, because this number would exhaust the income of the fund. The results indicated that while the percentage remained the same for the institution, in the case of the home plan 76 per cent of the money went to the children It was thought that such a reference to figures might attract the attention of the parties in question.

It was suggested that the existing school be continued just as before. Side by side with it, the new plan should be tried out on a small scale. It was urged that a single social worker be secured to start matters and to make a survey. Later one or more additional workers could be added as visitors. The office would be in the old school.

The report as presented met with the approval of the court and later of the trustees to whom the greatest credit

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is due for their forward-looking policy. They have determined to give it a fair trial and to provide for careful keeping of records for the information of the court three years hence.

The significance of the story does not lie alone in the discovery of the principle of home care for children by certain members of the legal profession. We consult experts on many subjects from that of building railroads to making out our income tax returns. But there are many persons in the community who still believe that they themselves are endowed with superhuman intelligence, particularly in making wills to provide for the social needs of the community. It is significant that the judge recognized this as a field for expert advice. If this is to be regarded as a precedent we have a rather large field to work in. About every twenty years all property in the United States passes through the hands of the legal profession. Here is an opportunity for social workers to demonstrate to the legal profession the fact that expert advice in the social field is just as desirable as in any other field, and that a man should no more draw a will with charitable bequests in it without the advice of a social worker than he should without the advice of a lawyer.

Yet all the scattered attempts to interest men who make wills in social work, and to teach them how to draw wills, avail little. The present case is an instance where the will was drawn in accordance with the best social thought of the period. The proper place at which to strike is the orphans', surrogates' or probate courts, through which money left for charitable purposes is continually passing. If the courts were enabled by legislation to correct such charitable provisions in wills as were outgrown by advancing social thought and to administer this money in accordance with the continually changing needs of the community it would be available in a broader way than is possible at present. Then the courts might freely consult social workers in such cases and work out plans for the fullest cooperation.

JOHN S. BRADWAY

The flexibility which Mr. Bradway would add to the handling of endowments by the probate courts is, of course, already provided to at least an equal degree by the plan of the community trust which has several times been discussed in The Survey. THE EDITOR.

Anton Saw His First Ball Game

Anton saw his first baseball game yesterday.

Not only that, but he visited the Indians in their club-house after the game.

Not only that (this is going to be built up to a real humdinger of a climax, so read on!)—not only that, but he shook hands with the great Tris Speaker.

And not only that, but Tris gave him a baseball—one that helped the Indians to their 4 to 2 victory over Philadelphia yesterday—and autographed it for him. How's that?

DOES that sound like the beginning of a casework publicity story? It certainly does not. And yet if you continue reading the column story in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, clipped from a July issue, you come on this:

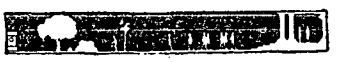
Anton's trip to the ball game as the guest of a business man was the third in the series of Associated Charities-Plain Dealer opportunities to bring happiness to the city's less fortunate. The day before, three old men from the Warrensville infirmary were guests for the day at the Cleveland Yacht Club.

Today a widowed mother now living in a congested district of the city is to be taken house-hunting in the automobile of a generous Cleveland woman so that a large family of children can be removed to more wholesome surroundings.

"So this is the first time you ever saw a ball game, eh?" said Tris. "Did you like it?" . . . . .

The "opportunity" story, as a device to educate the public through the newspapers about the side of a family welfare society's work that the public seldom sees, was originally worked out in Baltimore through cooperation between the News and Dr. McGruder. Its application in Cleveland during the past summer was the fruit of careful planning by the Associated Charities staff publicity committee, and represented a method of attack which involved no appeal whatever for funds. In Cleveland the Associated Charities is financed by the Community Fund, so that newspaper appeals for money such as are customarily used in unfederated cities as publicity are neither necessary nor desirable.

The series of "opportunities" presented to Plain Dealer readers included a great variety of friendly services. Not less than six women applied for the chance to take a deserted mother and her two little girls to a picture show, and two readers offered entertainment over the week-end. The hospitality shown to three old "pogies" from Westerville—the name which the inmates of the infirmary for aged men apply to themselves—resulted in as charming a newspaper yarn as any one would wish to read. And the story which one reads for the fun of it leaves the best of all reactions in the mind of the public-to-be-educated.



THE CHICAGO COUNCIL of Social Agencies has issued a fourth edition of The Charity Visitor, by Amelia Sears, published first in 1913 by the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. The terms of the Cable naturalization law, enacted in August, 1922, affecting as it does the claims of widows under the mothers' aid law, are stated at length, and Miss Nesbitt's careful estimates of cost are allowed to replace rather vague statistical material about cost of living utilized in the earlier editions. It had been supposed that the demand for The Charity Visitor would decrease with the supply of teaching material now coming from various sources; and, as the Chicago School of Civics—which had published it in the attempt to meet a very real need of such material—had gone out of existence, no republication was contemplated. The requests for copies were, however, so numerous, so insistent and persistent, that the council regarded the republication as an obvious duty and obtained from the officers of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy a gift of the copyright. The results convince the council that there are many persons who desire what Dr. Henderson described as "the help of an experienced guide, of a woman who combines tact, sympathy, intelligence, unwearied devotion and a vision of a better social order where few or none will be compelled to be 'familiar with the bread by which men die.'"

THE CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH STATION of the University of Iowa has issued a useful document which compares child welfare legislation in that state with the standards developed by the international and regional conferences held in 1919 under the auspices of the Federal Children's Bureau. Copies of this pamphlet may be secured from the university librarian at forty cents each. The station is releasing weekly a series of newspaper articles bearing upon practical matters in child raising.

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Southern Backfires against Lynch Law

THE most conservative records of mob action in the United States list some 4,000 victims of lynchers alone since 1885. In other words, during the past 38 years lynching has claimed on an average two victims a week. This includes only persons who were accused or suspected of some crime. If a similar record should be compiled of the victims of race riots and strike mobs, the total would probably reach ten thousand.

An attempt to check this shocking evil through federal action was made in the Dyer Bill, which was introduced and lost in the 1922 session of Congress, and which, from present indications, will be reintroduced in the next session. The intent of this bill was to make participation in a mob an offense which may be punished by the federal courts. The bill also provided that a fine of $10,000 be assessed against all counties in which mob violence was committed.

In Congress each side was more or less truthfully accused of playing politics with the measure, and there was as little of the constructive in the debate as there was in the fabled argument between the pot and the kettle. In addition there were honest doubts on both sides as to whether or not it is constitutional to take this particular form of murder, now in the hands of the state courts, and place it in the jurisdiction of the federal courts, especially since the Dyer Bill limited the federal court to action in cases where the victim was accused of crime, therefore confining it to the type of lynching which occurs almost exclusively in the South, and excluding such horrors as the Chicago and East St. Louis race riots and the Herrin strike riot, in which the victims are, as a rule, not even charged with any wrongdoing.

Respect for Law Begins at Home

Aside from the questionable constitutionality of federal interference in lynching, the fundamental objection to this course, which was hardly touched on in Congress, is that the federal courts would, in all probability, be less effective than state courts, and the act of giving the federal courts and officials responsibility would lessen the very essential sense of responsibility now developing among state and county officials. Many local sheriffs and police officers would shrug their shoulders and say, "Now that Uncle Sam has taken hold, that lets me out. The United States marshal is welcome to the job." To those who have watched the federal courts in their effort to enforce the prohibition law, it is evident that much is to be said in favor of leaving the power and responsibility in the hands of local officials.

In the last analysis, whether the trial be in the federal court or in a state court, convicting the mob members will depend upon whether or not local people will come forward and give their testimony freely and frankly, whether local officers will do their sworn duty in gathering this testimony, and whether local jurors will set aside their prejudices and personal feelings to the extent of returning a verdict in accordance with the evidence submitted.

The one good result of the introduction of the Dyer Bill has been that it stimulated discussion. It was voted down on the plea that the state should handle lynching, and this has contributed to the growth of the feeling that state and local officials are placed under a moral obligation to stamp out the evil.

The Campaign in Georgia

Successes in some local efforts to curb lynching have been as encouraging as the failure of the federal government has been disheartening. Lynching is on the decline, largely because of these local efforts. From 255 victims in 1892 it has steadily decreased to 57 in 1922 and only 11 in the first half of 1923. Many states, including those of the so-called wild west, have reduced the evil to a vanishing point. In Georgia, where the problem is often said to be the most difficult, notable progress has been made. The method of conducting the fight under difficult conditions is worth detailed attention.

In 1919 and 1920, when crime was rife in the United States, Governor Dorsey was struggling against the current in Georgia. He had many calls for aid from local communities and much experience in dealing with local officials. Upon leaving the governor's chair he summarized some of his experiences in an appeal to the conscience of the law-abiding element in the state, calling upon them to protect Georgia from the acts of organized mob minorities. He cited 135 cases of injustice to the Negro and stated that there had been 57 lynchings, 14 per year, during his administration. The publication of this appeal in pamphlet form was the opening gun in a long campaign against the lawless element.

Since then three years have elapsed, enough time to judge the effects of this course. Before the publication of this pamphlet over 400 cases of lynching had occurred in the state with only one indictment of mob members. In 1922, instead of 14 per year, there were 9, and in 1923 only 3 to date. In four of these cases indictments have been returned and twenty-two people have been indicted. Four have been sent to the penitentiary and fifteen remain to be tried. In two cases where mobs were unsuccessful their members are being sued for damages and eight members of unsuccessful mobs were indicted for assault. In every case there has been a storm of indignant protest from the better element of the community.

Before Dorsey's exposé the large state papers published very little concerning mobs either in the news or the editorial section. Since that time, although there has been less actual violence, the volume of comment and condemnation has been large. Clippings from the Atlanta papers alone fill a sizeable scrapbook. This publicity has been one of the strong weapons against the mob.

Beside the press, another powerful force is arrayed against lynching as never before. This is the sentiment of the churches. The Southern Baptist Convention, the Southern

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Methodist Women's Missionary Council, a number of local presbyteries, synods, conventions, and conferences in the South have spoken against the evil and urged their members to use their influence to abate it. The general federation of churches in the United States, the Federal Council, has committed itself to a five-year campaign against the evil. When these great spiritual currents which are guided by the churches and by the women turn against lynching, there can be no doubt as to the final outcome of the struggle to eliminate it.

Strengthening Courts and Sheriffs

Throughout the South county committees on race relations and in some states county leagues for the enforcement of law have been organized. They have been most effective in strengthening the constituted authorities in their stand against the mob. A study of the activities of these organizations indicate that more vigorous local action may be expected along two lines. One lies in strengthening the machinery of law enforcement; imposing penalties on negligent sheriffs, creating state police forces, and providing for the rotation of judges and prosecutors so that some of the effects of local prejudice are nullified. The other is the application of a more militant spirit to the enforcement of law in the courts; i. e. conscientious jury service and service as reviser of the jury list, demands for stringent investigation of lynchings, and law and order organizations which pledge themselves actively to aid the officers of the law.

Much can be expected from such action. This has been proven in some states. In the far West, where lynching first became prevalent, this form of violent and illegal punishment has almost disappeared. It has been supplanted by a stronger court system and a greater respect for the lawful processes. In the South where lynching took hold when the court machinery was weakened by the ravages of the Civil War, the evil has thrived behind a smoke screen of color prejudice. Yet in some of the southern states it has been successfully attacked.

South Carolina, in 1895, adopted a constitutional provision that the governor could remove any sheriff who permitted a lynching in his county. Since that time the annual average number of lynchings has decreased from 5 to 3.4. With the help of a similar provision, adopted in 1901, Alabama has reduced her number from 12 to 5 per year. The addition of state police has aided in decreasing the evil. Since the passage of the state police law in Tennessee, almost four years ago, there has been but one lynching. Kentucky, Florida, and West Virginia also give their governors power to remove their sheriffs, and movements are on foot to secure the same provision in other states.

The most effective anti-lynching provision is the plan of making the sheriff answerable to a superior authority. A determined sheriff can stop almost any mob. He has the whole manhood of the county at his disposal. One sheriff is known to have stopped a mob by deputizing its leaders to protect the prisoner and telling them that they would be held personally responsible for his safety. Another informed the mob that the jail doors were open to them but that the prisoner was armed with a riot shot gun and would use it if they entered the front door. They did not enter. A powerful water hose is another excellent means of dispersing a crowd, more effective and less fatal than rifle fire. There are a dozen ways open to a resourceful officer. For this reason most preventive laws are aimed at strengthening the hands of the sheriff and providing penalties for his negligence. This remedy is much to be desired because it is designed to stop mobs before they accomplish their purpose rather than to punish them after they have committed their murder.

Local action also takes the form of more vigorous investigation with a view to punishing mob members. Much of the success along this line in recent years has been due to the activity of prominent local leaders who assist prosecuting attorneys in gathering their facts, and who help to create such a sentiment against lynching that grand juries will indict and petit juries will convict mob members.

Protecting the prisoner may be accomplished by volunteers. In one Georgia county eight hundred men recently organized for this purpose. They were divided in squads and one of these squads was actually on duty at the jail continuously. The publication of this fact in the local papers made it impossible for the mob to form. In another county the local inter-racial committee quieted the mob spirit by offering a large reward for the capture and legal conviction of a criminal. Such local activity is now so wide-spread that the number of frustrated mobs about equals the number that are successful.

Thus more efficient state and local action has not only almost abolished lynching in some of the southern states, but in others it has localized the evil. In Georgia, for instance, an examination of the records for the past 22 years reveals that three-fourths of the lynchings have been concentrated in 36 counties and 67 counties have never resorted to this practice. The proportions run about the same throughout the south. [See The Survey, Feb. 15, 1923, P. 626.] These lynching counties are without exception in rural areas where police protection is inadequate and where the courts are weakest.

Another ten years of vigorous propaganda and prosecution will see the mob spirit thoroughly controlled in the United States. This much to be desired goal cannot be reached, however, without the expenditure of a great deal of effort and energy by the average citizen in the communities where the evil is now localized. It will require daring and skill, and there is enough adventure in matching wits with a mob or facing it boldly to appeal to the American spirit. It is a citizen's fight: the need of waging war against this enemy which attacks our civilization from within is as great as was that for curbing the raids of the red savage against the early pioneer settlements, for mob violence flouts the law and, if unchecked, it weakens all laws. If the fight is not won there can be no safety under legal institutions and democracy itself is in danger.

T. J. Woofter, Jr.

At the Door, and Beyond

A REPRESENTATIVE of The Survey has had occasion recently to visit a great many social agencies in a number of cities. In order to get a realistic picture, she tells us, she frequently just dropped in, "making no effort to be impressive or important." "In her natural state on a hot day," she continues, "she could easily be taken for a client or at best a somewhat vague volunteer. Her business, once known, was of a nature to appeal to the heads of the agencies and they uniformly received her cordially. But oh, the doorkeepers! Very soon she began to classify

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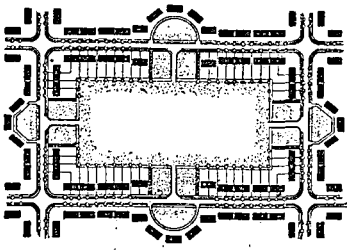
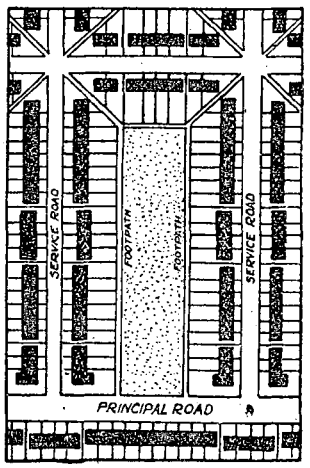
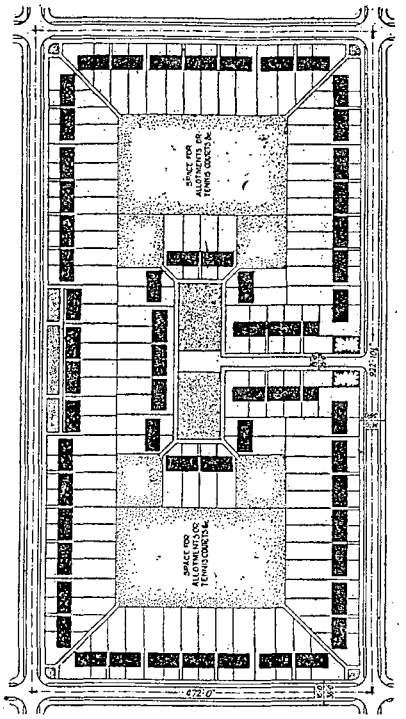


An open space arranged to occupy a minimum of road frontage without appreciably sacrificing its decorative value

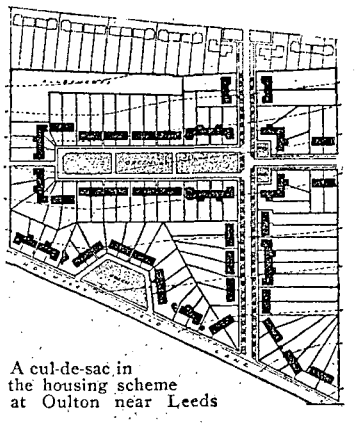
The diagram in the center illustrates a development of 10 acres of land at a density of 12 houses to an acre



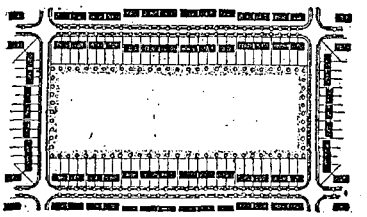
An arrangement in which houses back on to service roads, with front access by foot-paths



To adjust open spaces to street frontage, in the garden-city type of housing, so that the individual land-owner is not burdened with prohibitive road assessments, is a task calling for great ingenuity. Some suggestive British solutions of problems of this sort are gathered here from Mr. Thompson's book Site Planning in Practice, reviewed on page 110



A cul-de-sac in the housing scheme at Oulton near Leeds



An open space entirely surrounded by roads, and the same space with road frontage on two sides only

them into two groups, depending on the reception she got. There was the 'what-do-you-want?' kind who looked her up and down suspiciously and then suddenly thawed after explanations, and the 'can-I-help-you?' kind whose manner did not require readjustment when they found she was not a client."

As her journey progressed it occurred to this observer that possibly the first group offered a clue to the unpleasant references to social agencies sometimes found in the newspapers and among the public. It is true that the doorkeepers usually have nothing to do with the policies of the agency, nor do they perform any of the vital processes in the service to clients, yet they largely determine the atmosphere of the office for the casual visitor, which is sometimes decisive.

The atmosphere at the door will, of course, in a mature and well seasoned organization, reflect the temper of the whole staff and the spirit of the agency. It should ripen quite naturally into an unassuming friendliness, perhaps without any formal codification of office practice, or any special instructions to employes. In at least one organization, however, the attitude and activity of members of the staff in their contacts with the public is considered of such vital importance that an office manual has been prepared for their guidance. This is the Community Council and Community Fund of St. Louis. While the manual goes into great detail as to the precise method in which staff workers shall dispose their time, their desks and their duties, it is of particular interest when it deals with the danger points in dealing with the public. Here are samples:

The Community Council and Fund must always be ready to supply information and render service to inquiring individuals and member organizations. If we do not have the information which is desired, we must tell the person inquiring we will get it if we can and ask him to leave his address and telephone number so that we can supply it as soon as we get it. We must never let anyone go away feeling that he has been inadequately or discourteously handled. . . .

Members of the staff must have the attitude that the contributor is always right, no matter how much he complains, how angry he is or how wrong his point of view seems to be. Members of the staff must never quarrel with contributors or contradict them. No contributor can do any harm in his complaints if made to us. . . . If the complaint is fair the difficulty should be removed or corrected. If the contributor is wrong we must show him tactfully what the actual situation is. . . .

This does not mean that we should supply information on subjects which are controversial in nature. This may get us into difficulties from meddling where we have no business. This particularly refers to information. All inquiries regarding non-member organizations should be referred to the charities endorsement committee of the Chamber of Commerce, whose special function it is to furnish such information. . . .

The Community Council and Community Fund must always be fair and impartial in their attitude toward the member organizations and toward the persons connected with these organizations. . . . Every agency and every individual must be sure that it or he will get the maximum possible service and consideration, regardless of race, creed, social class, or size of agency represented.

Other details of practice in the St. Louis Council also follow the widely advertised rules of good salesmanship. As in all community funds, the problem of collecting un-

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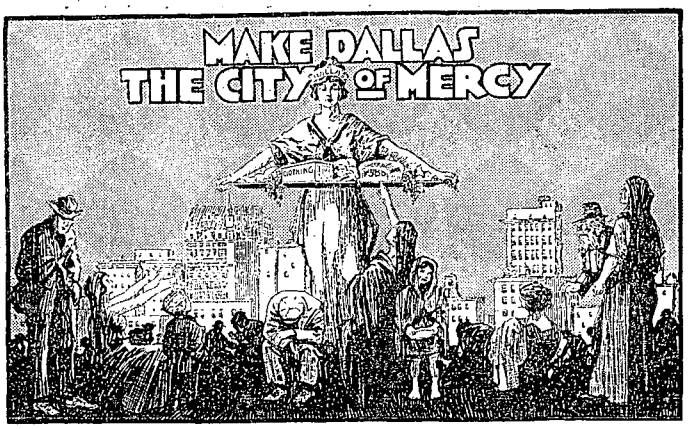

Philanthropic Publicity, the offspring of a none-too-happy union between the social message and advertising technique, is gradually growing up, but it has by no means passed the awkward age yet. Community chest campaigns the country over, with their aggressive use of poster and advertising display, have brought into sharp relief the sentimentality and feeble symbolism which have been latent in philanthropic appeals for many years. The drawing above, though it happens to come from Dallas, might as well have been chosen from any one of fifty cities: it is typical of many efforts to express the social work appeal in the outworn symbols of charity. But here and there a newer note appears; for instance, the poster on the left, from Cincinnati, definitely breaks with the traditional emphasis on relief and carries a suggestion of constructive social forethought.

the St. Louis reminders of balances due carry a scrap or two of arresting information in the shape of personal stories about recipients of service from some of the member agencies, but a blank check, easily filled and detached, forms a part of the notice.

ELEVEN-YEAR OLD Mollie Flash was writing a composition on How We Can Beautify Our Neighborhood. Being of a practical bent, she emphasized technique. "We must know how to go about our work and not start to sweep before anything else. This should be done last. First we must mend our fences so that no cats, chickens, etc., can get in. After this is done we should see where we have room to plant." We need go no further. The problem of beautifying the Hill in Pittsburgh is there in a nutshell. Where in the cobbled streets and squatty little front and back tenements clinging to steep and overcrowded byways is there room for beauty? Haniel Long in The Nation some months ago sketched a fanciful picture of a Pittsburgh Beautiful. The Irene Kaufmann Settlement inches its way toward that goal year by year. This summer its annual better neighborhood contest induced 1,326 boys and girls to plant and tend gardens and window boxes and many others to write on the subject of neighborhood betterment. There are more gardens attempted, and better gardening achieved, every year.

AN IRONIC NOTE intrudes itself into the account of another clean-up campaign: the simultaneous efforts of many towns and cities to make themselves presentable during Negro Health Week. Atlanta won this year the cup offered by the National Negro Business League for the best showing. But the outstanding reflection of those who watched the campaign was that the work of the Negroes during that week illustrated "what would be possible in terms of a city beautiful not only during the national health week but the year round if the city fathers could be induced to recognize the wisdom of increasing the garbage removal facilities to the point where the garbage in the colored districts would be removed with such frequency as to make the foul and stagnating odor, that is so prevalent in many sections, impossible. If the streets and lights and water mains and sewage system in the Negro section of our city would get the consideration that the Negro's tax and esthetic taste entitles him to, the earmarks of the Negro section would disappear from our municipality." In other words, our civilization has reached the stage where the craving for beauty must work itself off largely, in the Negro section of Atlanta, on dealing with uncollected garbage. No wonder the slogan of the week was Burn, Bury and Beautify.

TAKING a leaf from the statute book of the state of New York, the government of the federal district of Mexico, of which Mexico City is the center, promulgated in May a degree for graduated exemptions from taxation for new houses, in the hope of encouraging building and reducing the present housing shortage. The tax exemptions range from three to ten years in accordance with four different classes of rental value. Construction, to make this exemption available, must have begun before the end of August 1923 (i. e. within six months). Houses built since July, 1922, share in the benefit if otherwise in harmony with the conditions set down which include special specifications as regards size, ventilation and hygiene. Even before this step was taken, a number of important new housing projects were under way: a Catholic organization of business employes has started laying out a tract of between three and four acres in one of the suburbs, to build houses for members who must make a cash payment of one-fifth of the purchase price and pay the rest in monthly instalments over a period of three years for the house and of five

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years for the lot. The Belgian example of combining life insurance with home purchase is followed in this case. The mayor of Mexico City, George Prieto Laurens, has organized a housing scheme for municipal employes. This project is on cooperative lines, and the period of re-payment extends over twenty years. An area of thirty acres in the eastern part of the city has been ceded to the society for this purpose by the city government. It adjoins a large modern park and, with the special interest of the city government, will enjoy rapid provision with municipal services. Work on the first houses was commenced in April.

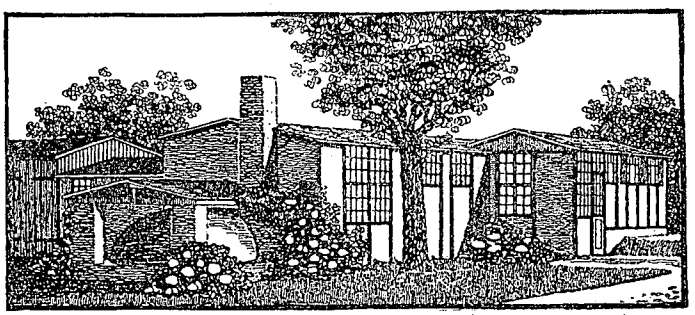
A WRITER in the exceedingly modern French revue, L' Esprit Nouveau, compares American city plans with French ones—much to the discredit of the latter. He says the rectangular street plans of the Romans have stood the test of centuries; the curved streets of modern European city plans, for which he can find no words too harsh and for which he blames the Germans, are just mule tracks. American cities have abandoned the mule and taken heed of the railroads—hence they are rectangular. But, alas for the argument, the writer includes in illustration of this point a plan of Washington, D. C., which, as every one but he knows, was made by the Frenchman L'Enfant long before there were any railroads.

ORGANIZED, by heck! Two or three months ago we commented on the introduction of the friendly old game of quoits in the Toledo public playgrounds. But the revival has gone too far. In Cleveland they have been playing exhibition games in front of lighted billboards, doctors have been dragged in to testify to the health-giving qualities of the sport, indoor courts were installed in two buildings, and the Cleveland Horseshoe Pitchers' Association has been formed. Worse than that, Minneapolis statistics show 1,512 players in league and tournament games and 38,696 spectators—a better ratio than that of a football stadium, but tinged with the curse of passive athletics nevertheless. And there is now a National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, with a national meet and convention. But there is some comfort left in the fact that the first national champion hails from Kellerton, Iowa, population about 500. The game isn't altogether citified yet.

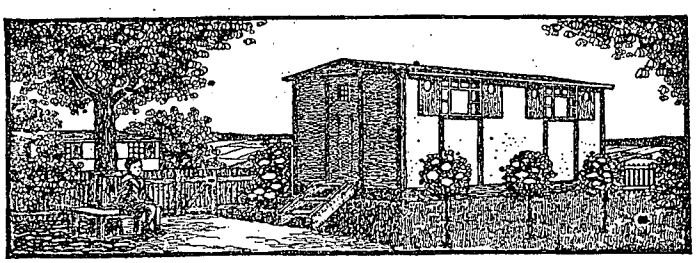
THREE different agencies, according to reports now being assembled by the International Labor Conference for preparation of its session in the fall, are primarily concerned in initiating recreational programs for adult workers. This subject has come up prominently for discussion in a number of countries because legislative restrictions of working hours have increased the leisure time available for mental and physical improvement and for play. In some countries, notably England, employers have gone a long way in providing not only playgrounds but also gymnasia, swimming baths, reading rooms and facilities for cultural education. In others, notably France and Italy, workers' organizations—cooperatives and trade unions—have organized great "people's houses" and a multitude of self-governing clubs and societies for music, athletics, games and self-improvement. In still other countries, notably Belgium, the government has visualized the need for recreational work at the same time that eight-hour day legislation was passed, and provided for it in an imaginative, comprehensive way, by financing local authorities and private agencies engaged in recreational work.

A WHOLE FLOCK of birds seem to have been killed by the stone hurled in Butler County, Ohio, by Freda Spring, the rural secretary of the Red Cross, according to a report in The Drama. Miss Spring, finding local response to her efforts to introduce self-respecting amateur dramatics, had the happy thought of bringing to the county fair the little companies which sprang up in various communities throughout the county. With the help of the fair board and of neighboring merchants, a circus tent was provided and simply equipped. There, the first season, five local companies gave their plays in turn to enthusiastic audiences from the whole countryside. When the fair comes again in October of this year it is expected that a dozen communities will compete for the prizes offered. Thus a highly desirable substitute is provided for the tawdry entertainment often associated with county fairs, the public is given a wholesome and fascinating bit of recreation, and the small town and open country find a vehicle for satisfying self-expression in a neighborly fashion.

AFTER considering the matter of joint officing for nine years, the Chicago Council of Social Agencies has taken the lead in bringing state-wide and city-wide agencies together. Fourteen organizations (including the council itself and the Social Service Exchange) open their fall work with headquarters in the Keehn Building, 308 North Michigan Avenue, where the council rented the entire third and fourth floors for subleasing to individual agencies. Unlike the new national health center at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, organized on a functional basis, these joint offices serve a diverse group which, however, includes some of the strongest societies of the state: among them the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, the Illinois League of Women Voters, the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, the United Charities of Chicago, and the Chicago Office of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.



ONE of the most interesting developments arising from the housing shortage in central Europe has been the growth of a new type of small one-family home in connection with the allotment gardens of city dwellers. These gardens themselves, because of the high cost of food, have grown immensely in number and intensity of use during and since the war. There have always been on some of them small wooden shelters, often pleasantly adorned by vines and with a porch where the family would take its meals on Sundays and holidays. When rents became prohibitive and congestion intolerable, some of the more adventurous spirits moved out to their gardens in the suburbs with kith and kin for the summer months—just as many American families now occupy a summer shack during the hot months. The sanitary authorities soon were called upon to prescribe certain minimum requirements for these primitive homes; and lately the architects have become busy and have tried, without adding appreciably to the cost, to make these rude huts over into conveniently planned, comfortable and moderately good-looking summer homes and workshops. Here are two illustrations of these efforts from a book by Professor Ernst Kuehn, of Dresden, entitled Transition Home Colonies—Cell Construction, distributed by the Duerer League.



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EDUCATION

Adventure First

FOR a number of years, in the face of the ever-increasing automobile tornado which has been sweeping down all our roads and streets and taking the railroad crossings without a stop, look or listen, interested groups have been urging the nation to a great campaign of "Safety First"—in schools, homes and everywhere. This program has been carried into the schools of many cities, with noticeable results. America has seemed to be quite clearly and efficiently on the way to a safe and sane existence—the machine having the right of way.

But there have been a few amongst us who have doubted the desirability of a national existence cowed by fear of the fire-eating automobile, or an education dominated by the inhibitions imposed by the modern city street. These few have long been insisting that "safety first" is not an admirable ideal upon which to mold the character of a people. Their doctrines have mostly been told in quiet or whispered: certainly they have not been heard above the roarings of the streets or the shriek of the locomotive.

But now they have been shouted from the housetops! At the Twelfth Annual Congress of the National Safety Council, held in Buffalo, Oct. 1-5, Albert W. Whitney, secretary of the Education Section of the Council, who holds the position of associate general manager and actuary of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, read a paper on "The inner meaning of the safety movement, particularly in relation to the problem of education, which challenges the philosophy of "safety first." "As a general statement of our attitude toward life," Mr. Whitney urges, 'safety first' is not only grossly inadequate, but positively wrong, misleading and harmful; and it can be excused only as one of those careless, exuberant overstatements which we as a people are so fond of making and which we do not expect to have taken literally; and yet the world is full of literal-minded people."

"Instead of making the world safe from danger, we must make the world, in a far deeper sense, safe for adventure; or, in a still fuller sense, we must save the world from the bad adventures which mere chance keeps ever waiting for us, to the good adventures which it is the purpose of the world that we should have."

Educators may well ponder these words from an official of a bureau of casualty underwriters:

> It is not true that safety is the prime object in life. We do not need more than a casual knowledge of either history or the human heart to realize that the passion for a first-hand experience of life with all its freshness and poignancy and danger is the driving force in the world. And when this is gone life will have lost not only its flavor but its spiritual significance as well. To attempt therefore to teach safety first in a literal sense to a child is to do violence to feelings that are deeply embedded in his nature and must result either in repression and fear or in repudiation,—as at the hands of the two children of a friend of mine. He lives on Long Island Sound; his boy and girl are strong and fearless swimmers but the shore is somewhat dangerous and in an uninspired moment he let his anxiety take the shape of two neatly framed "Safety First" signs which he hung in his children's bedrooms. The nature of the effect was not evident until a few days later when he woke up to see on his own bedroom wall a sign reading "Aw, Take a Chance." He is an Irishman with a sense of humor and he saw the point.
>
> This was the normal reaction of a healthy-minded child to the attempt to make safety a primary element in life; an experience such as this arouses us to a sense of the delicacy of the field in which we are working and to a sense of how much it behooves us to know what we are doing, not only lest we do more harm than good, but lest we fail to accomplish the good which we might accomplish by better methods.

What shall these better methods be? The safety problem, says Mr. Whitney, is now in every field primarily an educational problem. Therefore we need a philosophy of safety, for a nation does not dare to teach safety, particularly to the children in the schools, unless it knows what it is doing and what the underlying effects of the teachings are to be.

The first requisite, therefore, is a real philosophy of safety! What are the fundamentals of this needed philosophy of safety?

First, then: It must be not something imposed upon life, inhibiting living, but something that is really at home within our life:

> The human race has reached its present estate not by an easy growth but by an intense struggle in which the victor has been he whose soul was most on fire with the urge of life. Our ancestors have poured all this potent, restless energy into our own veins. With this inheritance life must be lived as an adventure if it is to be worth carrying on. Nature has not been satisfied with a perfunctory, spiritless performance of the life-drama but has filled it with passion. Birth—a bit of baby humanity cast up by the stream of life on a strange shore; growth—a wide-eyed, wondering child eager to try its wings; maturity—the manifold experience of kindling the spark of life in new dependent lives and of caring for them; death—the completion of the span and the slipping away to make place for those that stand waiting to be born: these are high adventures in which the human spirit comes face to face with eternal realities. It is the purpose of the world that each should have his adventure and it is the supreme mischance if he fails to find it!

Hence, says Mr. Whitney, instead of diminishing the adventure of life we must make more adequate provision for it and make sure that every one finds his share of it:

"Instead of making the world safe *from* danger, we must make the world, in a far deeper sense, safe *for* adventure; or, in a still fuller sense, we must save the world from the bad adventures which mere chance keeps ever waiting for us,

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to the good adventures which it is the purpose of the world that we should have."

What is the second aspect of this larger philosophy of safety? Obviously, its relationship to recreation:

"The public safety movement and the recreation movement must go hand in hand. We cannot put the children off the streets unless we can provide other places for them to play. We have no right to drive out the bad adventure, bad as it may be, unless we can make the good adventure possible. In other words, the safety movement, if it is to be a force in the world, must be definitely positive and not negative; it must open the door to the beautiful life at the same time that it closes the door to the ugly life.

"This is an exceedingly difficult problem, particularly in the cities. An authority on the care of children asserts that the problem of adventure is the most serious of the problems of the city child, far more difficult to solve than the problem of health. We shall however not make much progress with the public safety movement until it can be put on such a basis."

WHAT shall be the place of this new conception of safety in our general scheme of education? At present, safety education is mainly a matter of warning children to beware of the automobile. That is inadequate, immoral.

"Education must be directed toward the problems and needs of life. If the place of safety in education is to be determined by the seriousness of the problem of accidents among other world problems its place cannot be large. Life is full of tragedy and one must admit, without minimizing the enormous loss and suffering from accidents, that there are other forces at work in the world which are still more cruel. War, disease, crime, vice, poverty, other social and economic maladjustments, all weigh more heavily upon humanity; and the Great War, the Russian famine and the Japanese earthquake bear contemporary witness to the cheapness of life.

" Education is the process by which one becomes fitted to be a working part in the world order and it is equally the process by which one becomes fitted to experience the satisfactions of life in the fullest and deepest sense. These results are to be had only through an appreciation and an understanding of the forces that control the world and an educational system is to be judged by the success with which it brings such knowledge. The question of whether a particular study belongs in the curriculum is to be decided therefore not in the light of its immediately practical effect but by means of this larger and fuller test. Cooking and manual-training have been introduced very generally into the schools. This was not primarily to make good cooks and carpenters. The fundamental reason was that these things bring the child into a knowledge of ordinary human needs, those of food and shelter, and the ability to satisfy these needs gives him a sympathetic understanding of the world and his place in it that makes him able to play his part, whether it be that of cook or carpenter or that of physician or statesman, not only more acceptably to society but with greater understanding and appreciation and consequent satisfaction to himself. It is by such a criterion that the study of safety must be judged. The question is then: What can a knowledge of safety contribute to the higher discipline of life?

"Safety is the condition which allows the world-order to go on and is thus at the very bottom of the problem. The history of evolution in the animal and plant world makes this quite plain. The success of an individual or of a species to find and retain its place in the world is measured by its ability to make itself safe. Survival of the fittest is the survival of the safe, using the word in its broadest sense. Safety education has therefore been in the curriculum of nature from time immemorial. The mother bear teaches her cubs the dangers and the good adventures of the forest and the sandpiper's babies know the perils as well as the joys of the beach.

"Schools exist because of our inability to keep up with the development of the world; they are artificial institutions, and their discipline only a vicarious family discipline. That we should need to teach safety in schools is therefore no stranger than the fact of schools themselves.

"To learn the world order is the task of education. But to do this it is not enough to see the world when it is running right; it is necessary also to see it when it is running wrong. The best way to learn about an automobile is not to watch it when it is firing on all cylinders but to take it apart and make it go when there is something the matter with it.

"There are plenty of disorders in the world for young mechanics to work on but there is very definitely a problem in finding disorders that are sufficiently simple for a child to understand. To understand the maladjustments that underlie the World War, the coal strike, the Russian situation, the occupation of the Ruhr, the Versailles Treaty, the Negro question or the divorce question it is necessary not only to have an intimate knowledge of an exceedingly complicated background of facts but it is also necessary to understand the motives that are back of human behavior. These problems are vexatious also because they depend upon imperfectly accepted social and ethical standards, but even the problems that arise in connection with definitely established standards are of doubtful educational value. For an ethics has vitality only if seen against the background of a broad, human experience. Without this background, which is of course lacking in the case of a child, an ethics is negative and dull. Some of the race experience however is so deep and universal that it has found its way into the instincts and against this vibrant sounding-board chords may be struck which have emotional power and hence an effect upon behavior.

"The primary problem of ethical education evidently is to discover those parts of the child's mind which have been sensitized by race experience and those parts of life where an experience can be readily acquired that will serve as a background for judgments of conduct and where the problems of behavior are relatively simple. Such a study will indicate the points at which an approach can be most effectually made.

"The primary human needs such as those of food and shelter and care in infancy evidently provide such a field. These are chiefly valuable for what they contribute to a knowledge of a normal, happy, well ordered life. They are intuitively made use of by children themselves in their play with dolls and in "playing house."

"For the darker background I propose that the maladjustments that are responsible for accidents be made use of as being the simplest and most available examples of

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an imperfectly ordered world. Such examples are for the most part extremely simple, the evil effects are evident, the conduct that is necessary for their avoidance is readily discoverable, and can in many cases be put into operation by children themselves . . . . Safety substitutes the good adventure for the bad adventure. It involves therefore the study of values. What is the good adventure; what is the bad adventure? What makes it good? What makes it bad? What is worth while? What is not worth while?

"The ability to make such discriminations is one of the crowning achievements of the human spirit and there is no reason why even the youngest child should not begin to make such distinctions if they are sufficiently simple. Here therefore in effect is the opportunity to let a child begin to build up for himself a philosophy of life which may, if it is not mishandled, become a real force in years to come. This approach to the study of values not only makes use of the child's instinctive feelings with regard to danger but, through the connection of safety with adventure, carries the problem of choice of conduct far over into the realm of positive values.

"When the content of the conception of safety from physical accident has been developed it is possible to pass, by an easy transition, to examples that involve adjustments on a higher plane. But here again safety is the condition that allows the order to appear and here again safety opens the way to adventure. Love, for instance, is an adventure that is clearly within the world-purpose, for it is tied up to the passing on of life itself; but the beauty and thrill of a love adventure may be sacrificed for a stupid, sordid substitute. Moral health, equally with physical health, is not so much safety from the bad adventure as safety for the good adventure!

"But such conceptions are not the ones to begin with; we must begin with safety as it appears on the lower, simpler plane of physical well-being, where the response from the child comes not from the upper reaches of the mind but from the lower depths of instinctive feeling.

"Here then is the fundamental justification for the claim that we have made for a place in the school curriculum. Safety belongs in education because safety, with all that it implies, is deep-rooted in life itself!

"This entire analysis has been built upon the conception of a world-order; a world that is not the plaything of chance but the expression of an unfolding purpose; a world in which the traveling shuttle of life weaves the woof of man's restless activity into the warp of eternal truth and in which as artist and creator he is himself making the pattern. We are only standing guard to see that the pattern is not carelessly spoiled."

Lamplight

CITY people frequent streets where window displays are attractive; window displays are not profitable on unfrequented streets. The relation is reciprocal.

Farm folk do not travel streets of interesting store windows. The rural substitutes are mail-order catalogues and the inexpensive periodicals that carry much advertising. The prosperity and the continuance of such periodicals are at the sufferance of the advertisers; the business of the reading matter is not to offend them. Farmers read little of such reading matter; their votes show that they are not much influenced by it. The advertisements sell the paper; without its advertisements it would have no circulation, as without its circulation it would have no advertising.

The minds of city people are not dominated by the occasional orators along the streets. The people are not there to listen to oratory; for the most part they hear what the noise is about and pass on. One who investigated the urban mind on the basis of street oratory might conclude that the Salvation Army dominates the city and that the people are in the streets to hear the Salvation Army. The reading and the thinking of country folk can not be determined by statistics of rural circulation of periodicals. Lacking store windows, farm families look at advertising; they buy where they get the most for their money.

Advertising is not wholly the expression of a simple desire to increase sales. Giving railroad passes to editors has become discredited by law, but railroads give advertising; not, of course, to Bolshevist papers. A paper primarily in the business of selling advertising will be at sufficient pains to avoid classification as Bolshevist. Advertisers have an acute scent for Bolshevism, almost as acute as the scent of boards of education. What papers say is of no more consequence to advertisers than what teachers teach is to their governing boards; the vital matter is avoidance of Bolshevism. The margin is commonly safe.

As city minds are not dominated through the days by the ideas presented by street orators, farmers as they follow their plows are not necessarily in meditation on the thoughts set forth in the inexpensive periodicals of voluminous advertising. Some evidence of this appears in the calmness with which farmers view the "menace" of union labor, in contrast with the universal alarm felt by their periodical instalments of advertising. The farmers subscribe for the advertising but they vote for LaFollette, Brookhart and Magnus Johnson whom the solid reading matter has boldly denounced. Tradition makes advertisers prefer a place next solid reading matter, but the facts seem to have grown out of line with tradition. A place next advertising would be good for solid reading matter, if anything could help.

The business of reading matter has come to be leaving things unsaid, as the business of the teacher is to leave things untaught. Here and there an inquisitive student buys a book that is not on class reference lists or in the school library; there are such inquiring minds. Farmers following their plows are not all in mental vacancy; but the solid reading matter next advertising has little to do with what they think; in the nature of the case, solid reading matter cannot help in that way and retain its position.

As city folk remember and consider what they have seen along the streets, farmers find food for meditation in advertisements. The isolation of farmers gives them peculiar opportunity for uninterrupted and consecutive thought. Store windows are an unequalled museum of the materials of contemporary civilization; they attract contemporaries much more than do antiquarian or other museums. Periodical advertising treats of these materials, and the mail-order catalogue is a comprehensive encyclopedia of achievements and aspirations of civilized humanity in this time. The museum gives vivid but fleeting and fragmentary impressions; it is reading that maketh a full man.

In the village blacksmith-shop, the farmer sees his ma-

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chines repaired and acts as helper in the process. Afterward it interests him to read, in the mail-order catalogue, the illustrated descriptions of the tools that the blacksmith used. The farmer may decide that one or more of these tools should be on the farm, to save blacksmiths' charges and trips to town. If the farmer finds himself handy in blacksmithing, he adds other tools. The mail-order catalogue offers books on blacksmithing; the farmer may buy one or more of them. Neighbors come to ask his help in overhauling and repairing their implements; these neighbors in return can put their special skills at his service, with saving and convenience all around. When the farmer decides to move to the city, he proves qualified for a blacksmith's wages. The farm migration is not wholly unskilled labor; in the contemporary Negro migration, it is found that over thirty-eight per cent of those who find employment in plants are recognized as skilled. Farm life at its worst is less vapid than the reading matter of the more prosperous periodicals would suggest.

The range of rural interests is probably on the whole not inferior to the range of urban interests; the city-dweller knows more of subways and the farmer knows more of hogs, but the men have much in common. The village tinker may play the village church organ, not as a virtuoso but better than others of the neighborhood and therefore acceptably. The organ gets out of order and the tinker repairs it as the farmer repairs his binder or his Ford; no more competent workman is at hand. The tinker becomes interested in the mechanism of the organ and buys a book or two. He could build an organ; he does. When a city organ needs an expert, the city calls him. The instance is improbable but actual.

The mail-order catalogue and the more ephemeral and sensational advertising in periodicals approved by advertisers are all that could reasonably be asked in their domain. They offer the staple instruments and literature of music and the staple books—Christians and Hebrews vending sacred literature impartially. Nevertheless there are fields that advertisers, like schools, agree in avoiding; in such a field stands, for example, Magnus Johnson. These domains are of interest and significance to the rural mind, in that apparently there will not long be rural mind or rural life if they are neglected. Magnus Johnson, Brookhart, La Follette and others do what they can; nobody doubts that; but the machinery of gathering and interpreting news is not on their side and their personal access to the individual farmer is necessarily limited. When they have opportunity to talk to farmers they talk a long time and avoid flippancies; farmers can think many days of what they have said and farmers' votes approve them.

Labor unions maintain periodicals that do not depend on advertising. Through them union labor learns much that without them would not be known, and union labor fares enough better because of them to justify many times their cost. The isolation of farmers has so far kept them from organizing with effectiveness comparable to that of union labor. Such papers as the Nonpartisan League has tried to maintain have done yeomen's service while they lasted, but their lives have been precarious and brief. Labor is an intelligent and faithful paper, read and trusted throughout the nation. The farmers lack such news and counsel as Labor gives its readers; possibly they can no more organize effectively to found and sustain such a paper than to bargain collectively for sale of their wheat.

What farmers are told week after week through the year is that their trouble comes of the short hours and high pay of city labor. The farmers are not roused to hostility against city labor by the figures and arguments constantly set before them; farmers' votes and the conduct of their chosen representatives show lack of such response. But some response of another kind seems possible. Farmers keep asking why their situation is untenable and how they can support their families; regularly the answer is that city labor is getting the money. By the million, farmers are going to cities to become city labor. Though almost overlooked in the news, it is the greatest exodus in history. For the individual, isolated farmer, that is the line of least resistance, even if he could be led to prefer injury to his son who has already gone. Subsidized misinformation does its bit in the sabotage of the basic industry, farming.

CLARKE F. ANSLEY

A National Program

"THE REAL QUESTION before us today is, What kind of an education do we wish for our children? The same question differently stated is, What kind of community life do we wish for our children? For education is a summation of all the experiences a child has, not merely his school experiences. 'The community educates its children. Whatever the community is, that it gives its children.'"

In these words, Mrs. Frances Fenton Bernard, educational secretary of the American Association of University Women, set forth the problem of education that faces the college and university women of the country, at the national meeting of the association, in Portland, Ore. It has long been assumed that college graduates, both men and women, should be influential members of their communities. Some have assumed that "educated people" have the "right" to be influential. "They once were: why shouldn't they continue to be?" Others, more realistic in their conclusions, have suggested that " being influential" implies "having some effect upon the policies and practices of the community." The American Association of University Women has decided to deal with the educational problem in the more realistic way. Hence, instead of merely talking about education, the local groups of the association are urged to undertake certain definite activities—activities which may, eventually, lead to two great results. In the words of Mrs. Bernard's report:

> The most significant program that any such group as ours could undertake is, First, to make our communities care enough about their children to plan, theoretically, the sort of education they can believe in and work for; Second, the organization of all the forces that influence, that is, educate the children of the community.

As means to these ends, the association proposes to devote itself for a period of from five to ten years to studying, through its national offices and its local groups, the problems of education in the local communities of the nation: "Preparing ourselves first by study and observation for leadership in our communities and then exerting that leadership in an intelligent and disinterested way in those communities. The need of such help as we can give is present in every community—the need of a group of trained leaders in each community who are informed as to modern educa-

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tional tendencies . . . and who will make it their special task to understand the expanding, changing, progressing needs of the schools as they develop . . . a tremendous obstacle not to have an informed body of people to whom the terminology and ideas of modern education are familiar, who can understand and estimate the value of changes proposed and who will stand back of good measures and help carry them through. . . .

"I propose that each branch of the association through study and direct observation come to a vivid realization of what education is as it goes on, and what it might be; and that it take the responsibility for interpreting these facts and studies to the community . . . Three steps appear here: first, the study of modern educational tendencies. . . . Second, the study of the schools, themselves, observation of what is going on, discussion of needs . . . Finally, the working out locally of ways and means of introducing, where it is absent, of furthering and speeding up, where it has begun, the revision of the content of the curriculum. . . .

"The world is undergoing a slow and painful reconstruction. Our vision of what might be, particularly of what our community life might be, is leagues ahead of our practice. If we can help the school to find its place in the development of community life, we shall be helping to answer what is perhaps the fundamental question today, the question whether America can control her own civilization."

Anyone interested in the full details of the educational program of the association should write to the national headquarters, 1634 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Denmark Comes to America

WHATEVER may have been the case in Hamlet's time, there's something vigorously alive in the State of Denmark in these days. Frederic C. Howe has told us so—as have many others. Now, Neils Bukh, director of the Folk College at Ollerup, has brought over twenty-eight of his pupils to prove it to us. New York has seen nothing in many years more convincingly prophetic of a new day in education than the exhibition given by these young Danes at the Town Hall on the evening of September 25.

Neils Bukh is the recognized leader in the field of recreational education in Denmark. His college is organized on the folk principle. It is a place where a hundred young people gather for five months to live and work and play and think and study together under the stimulating leadership of a few great minds. At Bukh's college the main emphasis is on preparation for leadership in the field of recreation and physical education; and the demonstration which Bukh is making in America shows the same emphasis. But Bukh is careful to state that these gymnastic, recreational and folk-dance performances are just the easiest things to bring to America; and that the real meanings of his work will be entirely missed unless the spectator can see, back of these obvious activities, the great hinterland of social intelligence and cooperation which is Denmark. "We do not live to practice gymnastics," says Bukh; "we practice gymnastics in order to have the physical foundations for a true human life."

In the performance of these folk-students, one finds almost complete satisfaction. They have a freedom of expression that is rare, and at the same time, a control that, while almost perfect, seems not at all constrained. This combination of primitive freedom with splendid discipline gives the performance a tone that is almost overpowering, at times. Few people who saw the New York exhibition were surprised when one man, in the balcony, gave vent to his feelings in an ecstatic howl of joy. His release saved many another from having to do something of the same sort.

As might have been expected, the physical qualities exhibited were superb. But these were shortly submerged in the growing feeling that here was a great spiritual performance. The intellectual precision of both the men and the women was fascinating. Sincerity of expression brought a religious note that revealed to many, for the first time, the fact that a dance may be the highest expression of the soul of a people. Denmark seems to be not primarily a political state, or an economic organization: Denmark is a spiritual ideal, expressed in and defended by a free intelligence, that finds in well developed bodies the means of making itself happily at home in a bleak and often niggardly land.

Demonstrations have already been given at Hartford, Conn., Hickory, N. C., Berea College, in Kentucky, Chicago and at the National Recreation Conference, Springfield, Ill. The students will remain in America, giving demonstrations at various places, until about the middle of November.

INTERESTED GROUPS continue to be worried about the character of the text-books now in use in the public schools, especially the books dealing with social science subjects. Press dispatches recently carried the word that the Knights of Pythias are disturbed about this subject. The activities of certain private and public agents in New York City are notorious. Within the last few months the Associated Industries of Massachusetts has issued a special release on Radical Propaganda in Public Schools. A committee of well-known educational experts was appointed by the president of this organization to investigate the subject. These experts are: Clarence S. Luitwieler, of the American Stay Company, Charles A. Root, of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, and George P. Aborn, of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation. The principal text-books used in teaching economics in Massachusetts schools were examined, and the socialistic fallacies in each carefully depicted. One of the books was found to be infused with these fallacies, and two others are "regarded as containing matter so at variance with sound economic doctrine as to be entirely out of place in the schools of the country." It was held by one member of the association that it would be advisable, in order to counteract the effects of these fallacious books in some degree, "to reprint and distribute the economic writings which appeared from the pen of President Gow on the front cover pages of Industry during the calendar year of 1922."

THE SIXTH annual conference of the American Country Life Association will be held in St. Louis, November 8-11. The theme of the conference is to be "The Rural Home." The topics to be discussed deal primarily with the question whether modern developments in tools, organization of methods and forms of education can give to the rural home the facilities that some city homes enjoy. The time seems to be past when the farmer, his wife and children will stay at home and do the rough work of the world through a "sense of duty." The farm home may be different from the city home; but the attractiveness of its differences must equal the attractiveness of the city home if it is to continue to exist.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Behind the Label

A FRIEND AT COURT, *by Leon and Elizabeth Stern. Macmillan Co. 335 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A VIVID picture is given, in the stories of which this book consists, of the general run of cases coming before a domestic relations or juvenile court, and placed under the care of a probation officer.

These are no fancy sketches. Each gives the history of an actual human experience; each is based upon official records and first-hand acquaintance with the persons involved. We are shown the steps which led the client to the court, the background of family and community relations, how the situation was dealt with by the probation officer, what were the results. And failures as well as successes are shown; unsolved problems as well as those worked out satisfactorily.

Such a book has its especial usefulness in enlightening the average man, busy with his own affairs, little interested in general social relations; whose cooperation, however, is vitally necessary in plans for social betterment if these are to be made truly effective.

One great stumbling block in the way of fair treatment of our fellow beings lies in the natural human tendency to sum them up under convenient labels. Some reduction of the infinite variety of individuals to type is necessary, some generalization, if we are to establish any general rules of action. But we need from time to time to look beneath the label to the object itself in all its complexity, to see how far the label still fits. That is what this book does for us in these court cases.

Especially in such cases are we coming to see that the labels fixed through centuries of legal procedure are inadequate. The court "case" is docketed as a "thief," a "prostitute," a "disorderly person," and treatment is prescribed according to that label. The probationary method implies that the label does not fully describe the "case." The "thief" is not always of the same kind or character; he may come to the court by many a different road. And so he must be taken back into the community with some reference to the road by which he came out of it. He needs, that is to say, something beside the standardized treatment prescribed by law.

This book shows us clearly, behind the uniform label, the wide range of human variety to be found, each "case" differing from every other case, but all sharing instincts and impulses common to all of us, all accessible by the same road of true sympathy and understanding which we would follow to reach the hearts of our own friends, our own children.

These stories record the happenings in a real court, and it is interesting and instructive to see how treatment given in accordance with the circumstances of an individual case, but in opposition to general rules laid down for types of cases, leads to a successful outcome. A bigamous husband is left to pursue his way in peace with his new family, because that solution was best for them, for the community in which they lived, and even for the displaced wife and her children. An imbecile child, recommended for institutional care, is left in the care of his mother; a father is awarded the custody of a young infant, although the mother was fit, according to all accepted canons, to care for it, because in both cases the results would be better for all concerned. And experience proved that this was so.

These stories will do the reader good. They will broaden his knowledge and deepen his sympathy. Under the care of Mary Ellen Wright, the probation officer of the story, came a poor girl, a "bad" girl she would be called, whose true and pathetic history affected this probation officer deeply. "She was never able to see a girl on such a case again," the tale relates, "without seeing her through the secret lens, as it were, of the story of Helen Smith."

And so, I think, the reader of this book will hereafter be awake to the real human being behind the label of "thief" or "prostitute," viewing him or her through the lens of these veracious and charming stories.

KATE HOLLADAY CLAGHORN

"Uncle Alec"

ADVENTURES IN SOCIAL WELFARE, *by Alexander Johnson. Published by the author. 455 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THERE'S no keeping a good man down. Witness Uncle Alec Johnson, 77 come January, who has flown from Paris to London in an airplane. Not only that, he was the only one of the thirteen passengers who was not airsick and he it was who shouted to the others: "What are you seasick about? Look down there—the Channel is smooth as glass today!"

The trip to Paris was in the nature of a pilgrimage. There he found the very house, practically unchanged, in which he had studied cutting as a boy of sixteen. For Alexander Johnson was a tailor before he was a social worker. In the '60s he was cutting out long-tailed coats for the gentry of a Lancashire village, where his father was a merchant tailor and his grandfather had been a Chartist. It was a factory town on which deep scars had been left by strikes and unemployment.

The trip this summer included another similar village, home of his sister, where he and his daughter Enid gave an American evening. Mr. Johnson talked of America and Miss Johnson sang American songs. The whole village turned out and asked engaging questions, such as why does the United States still pretend to have prohibition after Governor Smith has vetoed the dry law.

Both father and daughter are great walkers and perhaps the feature of the summer holiday which lies most warm in his mind is their tramp along the River Wye in the Wordsworth country. Now all English pedestrians are divided into two hostile groups. One group holds that the most beautiful walk in England is along the Wye from Tintern to Chepstow. The other holds that the most beautiful walk in England is from Chepstow to Tintern. Into this bitter controversy Uncle Alec plunged by taking this most beautiful walk in one direction.

Mr. Johnson has come home to be the first director of the first State Council of Social Agencies, just being organized in Indiana. Three days after the steamer docked he had plunged into his new job and had characteristically given it as a nest egg his first six months' salary.

All of this is perhaps a long footnote to Adventures in Social Welfare. But the book needs little review here for some of its best chapters were published in Survey Graphic last year. It should be noted, however, that any one who has any kind of interest in any branch of social work will find its beginnings in this volume rich in recollections. For Alexander Johnson went into social work when it was new and, like pioneers to the Western Reserve, he did something of everything. Speakers representing 144 different occupations were counted in The Survey's report of the fiftieth meeting of the National Conference of Social Work. Of these, 93 were distinctly social work jobs. Alexander Johnson has practiced all of the 93 or come intimately in contact with them in their formative years. And

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he writes of them with the vigor and glow which are as much a part of this robust man's daily work as they are of his speech and his bearing. A. K.

A Better Place to Live In

SITE PLANNING IN PRACTICE, *by F. Longstreth Thompson. Oxford University Press, American Branch. 257 pp. Illustrated. Price $5.35 postpaid of The Survey.*

OF recent books on English housing practice this is in many ways the most useful for the American builder. Mr. Thompson has had considerable experience in laying out sites for the construction of one-family houses and the preliminary surveys connected with it. He has mastered all the more important modern considerations, and especially that of economy, in such planning, of which Raymond Unwin, chief architect of the Housing Department in the Ministry of Health, who contributes a foreword to this volume, is the pioneer exponent.

Needless to say, the evidence of practical experience advanced is in triumphant justification of open development; indeed, Mr. Unwin believes that the limit of economy in the application of that form of development to urban expansion has not yet been approached. He would, on the strength of experience, exclude from new city plans all provision for tenements or other forms of housing that do not ensure a small garden for each home.

After an introductory chapter on housing policy and urban development generally, Mr. Thompson discusses the preliminary survey, local and regional, and then presents with many graphical descriptions the detailed methods of choice of site, preliminary and permanent development plan—perhaps the most important element in securing maximum economy with adequate width of roads and the like; the arrangement of roads and subdivision of the land in building plots; then water supply and drainage—too sketchy a preliminary planning for which has financially ruined many an otherwise excellent housing project; open spaces, gardens; disposition of the buildings—with reference to questions both of architecture and of use.

Notable exceptions notwithstanding, the American "model" suburb or smaller housing unit is as yet too often so extravagantly planned as regards amount of paved road space per house that the practical builder is not induced to imitate its otherwise superior lay-out. In England, owing to the minute study which housing reformers have given to such matters as this and to the many object lessons now available, the builder who is not in business for his health has been converted. Owing to the prevalent use of timber and the surviving prejudice against houses in rows or terraces, few of the English plans are applicable in America; yet they embody a wealth of suggestions of which Mr. Thompson's book presents an admirable choice and general survey. (For some examples see p. 101, Communities Dept.)

The Church and the Indian

THE RED MAN IN THE UNITED STATES, *compiled by G. E. E. Lindquist. George H. Doran & Co. 447 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

GROWING out of the American Indian survey of the Interchurch World Movement, The Red Man of the United States compiled by G. E. E. Lindquist, appears as a permanent record of that fruitful reconnaissance. We are enabled for the first time to discover what the church has really done for the Indians and at the same time to learn how the church regards both the Indians and its own work.

The book is crammed with interesting facts presented attractively. It is well illustrated, though one misses pictures of Indians, their homes, churches and schools, in several typical areas. Of especial importance are the initial chapters of the book which appear to have been contributed by such experts as Matthew K. Sniffen, Edith Dabb, Rev. Mr. Watermulder and Henry R. Cloud, and dealing with such topics as The Red Man and the Great Spirit, The Influence of Christian Missions, Vices and Frailties and Indian Leadership, Past and Present.

Part Two of the book presents an analysis of the 161 reservations by areas, beginning with New England and ending on the Pacific Coast. Through these pages we catch a glimpse of the Indian as he is today as seen through the eyes of the missionary worker. The view may differ from that which a sociologist, a government official or an anthropologist might present; it is an optimistic view, and directed toward the evangelizing of the 340,000 Indians in the United States. We find that 80,000 of these are active members of the Protestant churches, while 65,000 are Catholics, which means that far more than one-half the Indians are non-Christians after more than 300 years' effort. Yet we discover that there are 26 denominations in the field with 597 mission stations and 428 pastors and missionaries. We also find that 185,000 Indians are citizens (confuting the cheap propaganda that Indians cannot become citizens), and that while 70,000 Indian children are in school, 20,000 still remain without school facilities.

The book is rich in information and will provide the social worker and missionary with much valuable material. The hope for Indian survival is supported by Mr. Lindquist's generalization: "The individual Indian displays an increasing ability to cope with changing conditions." And despite newspaper impressions we find that all Indians are not as rich as the oil land Osages, the majority being unable to support their mission stations.

The program of "applied social Christianity" to which the conclusion is devoted must lead every Christian reader to sober reflection and stimulate the churches to an increased cooperation. ARTHUR C. PARKER

What Will You Buy?

A THEORY OF CONSUMPTION, *by Hazel Kyrk. Houghton Mifflin Co. 298 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE judges of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays in Economics are to be congratulated on having had presented to them a study so thoroughly worthy of their award. Miss Kyrk has produced a book that cannot be lightly set aside by the student of the subject and, at the same time, a book of considerable interest to the general reader who is interested in economic questions. By studying the function of the consumer as a "chooser" rather than a "user" of commodities, Miss Kyrk at once emphasizes the psychological nature of problems of consumption that have defied all attempts at analysis by the iron-bound methods of the older schools.

Social workers will be more especially interested in the chapters that deal with standards of consumption and the origin and nature of standards of living. Incidentally, at the close of a masterly exposition, the author makes a demand that should strongly appeal to those who have to do with the formulation of minimum budgets. She says: "Expansion of standards comes in the main through an experimental process in the spending of a surplus. It is certain that only those who have this margin and can carry on this process feel a sense of economic well being and of real freedom."

We also like her insistence on state action to enable the consumer to apply to his choices exact, objective tests of quality. For a time, during the war, when prices were soaring, there was a good deal of activity in this direction; but unfortunately interest in it has since declined.

As for her main thesis, the author shows that in the "haggling of the market" the individual consumer is not a law to himself, as a purely mechanistic interpretation of economic processes often assumes; but that practically every one of his actions is determined by social causes which are subject to modification by educational processes. She shows how important such education is: "The improper use of goods, their careless storage, and early deterioration through neglect, have been recognized as wastes of social resources for which the consumer is responsible. Wastes of this kind, however, are probably insignificant compared with those which may come

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from the unwise choices of the consumer, and the consequent faulty direction of productive energy."

Altogether, Miss Kyrk has made a contribution that speaks at once of complete mastery of the literature on the subject, dispersed as it is, and of a practical sense of realities which may perhaps be credited to her sex. She has once more demonstrated the fact which is becoming more apparent every day that our whole economic theory must be revised in the light of our newer knowledge of human behavior.

B. L.

"Good" and "Bad" Jews

THE JEWS IN AMERICA, *by Burton J. Hendrick. Doubleday, Page & Co. 171 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE purpose of this book is propaganda for further restriction of immigration. To this end, an editor of the World's Work has worked out a neat little thesis to prove that the character and achievements of the older Jewish immigrants to America belong to a race and civilization totally different from those of the Russian-Polish Jews who have come in recent years and desire to come perhaps in even larger numbers. It's a fine thesis—but unfortunately for the author it can be maintained only by many half-statements and misstatements, and in these the book abounds, starting with the caption to the frontispiece. Apart from the obvious criticism that the author nowhere attempts to show where the western or "good" Jews came from, we can here only mention a few of his misstatements. He says "the Jews (in the United States) themselves have strenuously and successfully opposed any attempt to enumerate them." A glance at the Jewish yearbook would convince him of the opposite fact. He speaks repeatedly of the inability of the Jew to cooperate—a trait "inherent in the very germ-plasm of the race," and then at great length explains the success of the Jew in certain lines of endeavor, such as the moving picture and the packing industry, as due to his great ability to organize an enterprise with little or no capial to start with. "The difficulty of making their people cooperate for Jewish ends" must seem a joke to those who have followed the great development of Jewish community organization. Indeed, that a people which has not for centuries had the experience of national life should yet be steeped in traditions of community life—which implies cooperation—is a fact Mr. Hendrick does not seem to be able to comprehend, and so he simply denies it.

The Jewish mind, according to Mr. Hendrick, also lacks the creative faculty, in proof of which it is shown that he "has made no astonishing economic progress in this country" and that in the arts and sciences he is a second-rater. He does not mean that, since the great majority of them are immigrants or the children of immigrants, Jews have not enjoyed leisure or cultural opportunities to the same extent as native Americans (on the contrary, this point is not mentioned at all); but that in everything they touch they remain behind the best achievements. Even in retail trade, "they achieve substantial success, but they do not seem to reach the very highest class." All this sounds very wild, of course, when separated from the context, but can be, and is in the present book, made quite plausible by the simple expedient of selecting illustrations favorable to the argument and silently passing over facts that do not fit the argument. Thus the reader is led by steps to the conclusion that "as candidates for assimilation these Jews, as they land at Ellis Island, are about as promising as a similarly inflowing stream of Hindus or Syrian Druses."

Here are some more gems: "Orientalism controls all phases of Jewish life." In the clothing industry, "the German Jews were driven out by their Eastern brethren." The moving picture industry is "merely one department of the cloak and suit industry." In Poland, "the Ghetto was their own creation and their own choice." The Jewish Forward which, as every one knows, is more hated by the communists than any other newspaper in America, "in order to obtain a large circulation with the Yiddish reading public," is "obliged to preach the same principles that produced the Bolshevist Revolution in Russia." Of the Jewish immigrants, "large numbers had been socialists and radicals in Russia"—a plain misstatement that has been shown absurd again and again. Morris Hillquit of all men is charged with a desire to introduce in America a constitution "resembling the present order in Russia."

Is it any wonder that, to Mr. Hendrick, "the study of the Jewish character involves one in a maze of controdictions"? And need one add that, like Henry Ford and Hilaire Belloc, Mr. Hendrick would be shocked by any imputation of lack of friendliness towards Jews? On the contrary, to let in their friends and relatives from the oppressed Jewish communities of eastern Europe "would be unfair, above all, to the Jews already here."

Such Stuff As Dreams

SEX AND DREAMS, *by William Stekel, M. D. Authorized translation by James S. Van Teslaar, M. D. Richard Badger. 314 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey. For sale only to members of the medical profession.*

THE remarkable clarity of purpose displayed by Dr. Stekel of Vienna in this book deserves the appreciation of the profession. Ninety-eight dreams are presented: the choice of material serves to illustrate not only the various symbolic mechanisms but also different stages of analytic progress.

Throughout the book the prevailing quality is simplicity of presentation; it contains the essence of scientifically organized factual material. The inclusion of simple dream patterns, with brief outlines of the dream mechanisms, in the early chapters, serves to orient the reader and furnishes an effective means of transition from the simpler to the more complex aspects of dream formation and interpretation which make up the remainder of the book. The author presents, however, no abstract discussion of the principles of dream interpretation—except as the principles are necessarily revealed through the brief outlines of structure in connection with the illustration of dream material, and the reader who has not already done so should preface his study of this book by some acquaintance with the literature containing the theoretical and abstract discussion of dreams, especially The Interpretation of Dreams by Sigmund Freud, LLD., translated by A. A. Brill, M.D. and published by Macmillan.

The author's discussion of Freud's concept of wish fulfilment and his own variance of viewpoint, particularly in the consideration of telepathic, warning, anxiety and instructive dreams, is not convincing. But this occupies little space and one should not denounce his considerations on such fragmentary basis.

Altogether the book would seem to be a very reliable and scientific contribution to the field of new psychology, and it is welcome news that its success has led the author to continue the publication of his studies.

M. E. KENWORTHY, M.D.

A Lick in Time

DOCTOR DOLITTLE'S POST OFFICE, *by Hugh Lofting. Stokes. 359 pp. Illustrated. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN the Dr. Dolittle's books Mr. Lofting combines the arrant plausibilities of the American Tom Sawyer with the imaginative topsy-turviness of the English Alice. They are something new in the vast company of children's books in which birds and animals do much of their talking; so new and distinctive that it is entirely understandable why Mr. Lofting was the winner of the Newbery Medal for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children in 1922. But it is to be guessed that their elders will continue to go poking into the Dolittle books as long as these continue to come out.

Dean Swift's travels were a satire, but Gulliver ultimately became a children's book. Mr. Lofting writes children's books which delight the fancy as a commentary on our grown up

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society. There is scarcely a vocation or profession that cannot dip into them and find fun to its liking. Here, for example, is something for the public health man. After Mr. Dolittle had got his Swallow Mail started in the houseboat off the African Coast and with the help of the albatross and seagulls had reformed the postoffice pens—they had given him their tail feathers which had fallen out in the molting season—he ran short of "stickum" for the postoffice stamps. Thereupon he invented a gum made of licorice and the dusky inhabitants thereabouts fell into the habit of buying stamps for the sake of licking it off; then exchanging them for others.

"So the Doctor saw that he would have to change his kind of gum if he wanted to keep stamps that would stick. And one day the King's brother came to the post office with a terrible cough and asked him in the same breath (or gasp) to give him five half-penny stamps and a cure for a cough. This gave the Doctor an idea. And the next gum which he invented for his stamps he called *whooping-cough gum*. He made it out of a special kind of sweet, sticky cough-mixture. He also invented a *bronchitis gum*, a *mumps gum* and several others. And whenever there was a catching disease in the town the Doctor would see that the proper kind of gum to cure it was issued on the stamps. It saved him a lot of trouble, because the people were always bothering him to cure colds and sore throats and things. And he was the first Postmaster General to use this way of getting rid of sickness—by serving round pleasant medicine on the backs of stamps. He called it *stamping out* an epidemic."

The Question of Birth Control

THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION, *by Herold Cox. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 244 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE editor of the Edinburgh Review summarizes in this book the facts on the growth of population, the problems created by overcrowding, the differential birth rates in various nations and classes in society, and discusses the ethics of birth control. Even with a declining birth rate the annual increment to the population may still be very large; the survival rate may be high. The number actually added—the excess of births over deaths was 390,000 in England and Wales in 1921—is an important consideration even though in relative size it seems moderate. If the low birth-rate nations face a problem of increasing population, the high birth-rate nations face it more acutely, once they undertake a program of sanitary and social measures looking to the reduction of the death rate.

After reviewing the political, economic, health and eugenical consequences of an unrestricted birth rate, the author examines the ideas which are advanced by the opponents of deliberate limitation of births. The theological objections to birth control and the use of contraceptive methods would seem to rest on arbitrary and, in the case of onanism, mistaken notions of the import of divine injunction. The practises of the Roman Catholic Church, such as that of celibacy for the priesthood, are hard for the modern non-Catholic mind to reconcile with the importance which is attached to the exercise of the reproductive functions in marriage and the philosophy which underlies such prescriptions as that requiring the sacrifice of the mother's life in the effort to save the child.

The mixture of asceticism, of special interpretation of the Old Testament, of medieval philosophy on the nature of the soul and the concession to human nature which is comprised in the attitude of the church toward family limitation, defies systematic presentation. Analyzed into its elements, it can be understood as a historical product. As an ethical guide to the present-day problems of life, it is to Mr. Cox, as it is to many others, unintelligible and inapplicable.

The way out of the ethical difficulty seems to lie in recognizing that the sex function serves as high a purpose, if associated with genuine affection and exercised in moderation, in making human happiness as in making human beings. N. R. D.

Longer Life

HEALTH BUILDING AND LIFE EXTENSION, *by Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D. Macmillan Co. 521 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FOURTEEN years ago Professor Irving Fisher assembled a valuable pamphlet on National Vitality. Since that time many sanitarians have hoped that a follow-up report on this important subject might be produced. While not intended, perhaps, as a direct sequel to the earlier work, Dr. Fisk's book is an excellent modern compendium on our national vitality. He has gathered together a perfectly amazing quantity of statistics on public health. For the technical health worker who wishes to glean most of the available information on morbidity and mortality statistics and data as to the span of life, this book should be invaluable. The data is, in fact, so massed in the book that occasionally it resembles a hodge-podge and is bewildering in its complexity. At times it becomes spasmodic, as if after thoughts were added when the proofs came to the author. The book is divided into three sections: Physical State of Civilized Man; The Problem of Industrial Health and Working Capacity; Preventive, Remedial and Constructive Measures; and also several excellent bibliographies. The first two parts are much superior to the third.

Dr. Fisk has long been one of the leading advocates of periodic physical examination and in this volume he effectively shows why such health examinations are of infinite value to the race.

An apparent paradox in public health is thought by the author to be shown by the fact that the death rate is decreasing and the span of life increasing, but, due to the greater amount of organic disease past middle life, man is physically deteriorating. The book is, on the whole, rather too technical for popular consumption, but it is a veritable encyclopedia of information and worth while as a reference book for any one interested in this subject. And more and more persons are beginning to realize that life extension is one of the most absorbing subjects of them all.

JAMES A. TOBEY

The Progress of Eugenics

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EUGENICS. *Vol. I. Eugenics, Genetics and the Family. Vol. II. Eugenics in Race and the State. Williams & Wilkins Company. Baltimore. 439 and 472 pp. Illustrated. Price $6.00 a vol. $11.00 for 2 vols. postpaid of The Survey.*

ONLY students of heredity will be interested in all the one hundred and eight papers included in these proceedings; indeed some of the contributions are so technical in character that it is doubtful whether they will appeal even to the elect "dozen" of Einsteinian lore. Yet, the New York meeting of the International Congress of Eugenics was noteworthy for more than the large number of prominent scientists who took part in it; it was the occasion for a real review of the progress of eugenics since the war, a review not only of a vast increase in specialist research but also of the newer objectives and syntheses of the science and art of breeding. As Leonard Darwin points out, the center of interest has shifted from a study of single factor qualities, mostly pathological, that characterized most eugenic literature in the earlier stage, to a consideration of the broader racial qualities which determine the improvement or deterioration of civilization.

The second volume especially is full of material for a more positive and constructive evaluation of race factors in social life. As yet the sources for an inclusive study of the part played by heredity in civilization are all too scattered; as Professor Ruzicka of Prague urges—and as has recently been urged also before the League of Nations—there is need for an international pooling of knowledge in this and allied fields. There is need also, as appeared from a number of papers contributed, for a more incisive study of such matters as the effects of inter-marriage and the relative significance of biological and psychological factors in race relations. Very suggestive for further research are a number of papers dealing with the

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eugenic ideals of different peoples and religions. It will need more than science, of course, to establish a positive eugenic ideal for the modern world—since that must be determined largely by national and religious goals—but up to a certain point the study of heredity can and must show the way to supreme mental and physical health—and not only in the sense of prevention but also of laying down positive laws for the application of statecraft in the interest of race improvement.

To illustrate the value of the present publication for those primarily engaged in social reform, a few of the subjects covered may be mentioned by title: Harmonic and Disharmonic Race-crossings (with many related topics); Registration in Relation to Eugenic; Some Eugenic Aspects of the Problem of Population; Population in Relation to Agriculture; Common Law Marriage and its Development in the United States; The Present Statue of Eugenical Sterilization; Heredity and Venereal Diseases; Educability and Inheritance; Native Ability and Social Status; Medical Application of the Immigration Law; The Economic Factor in the Problem of Eugenics; Eugenics and Social Attitudes; Eugenics in International Affairs; Inheritance of Cancer; Inheritance of Mental Disease; Musical Inheritance; Intermarriage of Blood Relatives; Heritable Factors in Human Fitness and Their Social Control.

If Politicians Were Psychologists!

PSYCHOLOGY AND POLITICS, *by W. H. R. Rivers. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 181 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

ONE half of this book is made up of three addresses delivered by the late Professor Rivers before the University of London in connection with his candidacy for Parliament last year on behalf of the Labor Party. Added are addresses given on various occasions on Education and Mental Hygiene, The Aims of Ethnology, and Socialism and Human Nature, with a biographical obituary by his associate for many years, Professor Charles S. Myers. One characteristic that distinguished Rivers' work in many different fields was his pragmatism; and it was this no doubt that made him acceptable to the popular party. He was one of the first to recognize the limits of statistical methods in psychology, especially as applied to the social and political field. Incidentally, by applying broader methods of inquiry to important questions of social psychology he brought into the open factors that have an influence on social and political organization which have hitherto been little understood. For instance, he analyzed the relative values and spheres of usefulness for different kinds of committees; and he outlined a study of bureaucracy which, thoroughly pursued, would show the causes of administrative "red tape" and other evils, and the direction in which remedies for them might be found.

His chief contribution to the study of instinct was the distinction between protopathic and epicritic instincts or forms of instinctive behavior, a classification which recognizes the instinctive character of all behavior and does away with the old distinction between instinct and intelligence. He believed that purely instinctive behavior without discrimination, such as is shown by insects, is almost non-existent in man; that practically all his behavior is modified by experience—epicritic. In this the "symbolic manner by which the subconscious or unconscious levels of the mind seem to be so greatly influenced" is shown to be far more potent than the older psychologists knew; and, in practical application, Rivers thought that the symbol of personality in great leaders had far more to do with big social and religious movements than the ideas or symbols of ideas as expressed in catch-words to which their popular appeal is usually ascribed.

Rivers likens the politician to the unskilful or unscrupulous physician who adopts the easy course of treating symptoms because he does not want to, or cannot, diagnose the disease, and gives examples which prove how great a field of usefulness lies before modern psychology in application to politics—especially by substituting processes of analysis, in cooperation with the body politic, as the psycho-analyst does with the patient, to the process of repression. He also points clearly to the lessons of the newer psychology for social leadership and education. The address on mental hygiene is noteworthy for another application of the same idea in the course of which he demonstrates the inadequacy and, indeed, danger of the hypnotic methods practiced by Coué and others.

The Aims of Ethnology and the lecture on Socialism and Human Nature abolish the prevailing argument that socialism, or rather communism, is "contrary to human nature." In the former he also provides scientific ground for a statement that has special significance in America today: "The evidence from Melanesia points to advance as taking place only under external influence, and to a mode of development in which isolation spells stagnation. It suggests that an isolated people do not invent or advance, but that the introduction of new ideas, new instruments and new techniques leads to a definite process of evolution. . . ."

Run of the Shelves

ETHICS OF CAPITALISM, *by Judson G. Rosenbush. Association Press. 196 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

If there is a recognizable Y. M. C. A. industrial philosophy, the present book is not of it, and the Association Press deserves credit for bringing before its clientele original viewpoints on our economic and industrial problems, such as this. The somewhat biographical tone of this book suggests that many books on principles and theories would gain in value if their authors would likewise give something of the personal background that influenced their thinking. Briefly, the author's plea is for a permeation of business life with Christian principles—a contention which is radical in this case because of the thoroughness with which he seeks to apply it, yet not so radical as to question Christian sanction for the control of industry by capital.

CONFRONTING YOUNG MEN WITH THE LIVING CHRIST, *by John R. Mott. Association Press. 203 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

The addresses by the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. collected in this volume were delivered in the course of a recent continent-wide tour and "constitute a part of a larger plan in which leaders of the association have united to re-emphasize the religious objective of the movement." He is, therefore, striking in them a note of spiritual earnestness which in the work of this as of other great religious bodies is apt in the course of years to become overlaid by too much emphasis on assumedly "practical" and organizatory issues.

GOVERNMENT IN ILLINOIS, *by Walter F. Dodd and Sue H. Dodd. University of Chicago Press. 479 pp. Illustrated. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

This book may be regarded as a summary of many intimate studies of government functions made by the authors over a number of years. It is critical as well as descriptive and should be of value to the increasing number of individuals and organizations throughout the country who recognize the antiquated nature of much of our machinery of state government and want to know how to improve it. Incidentally, of course, Illinois is a particularly stimulating subject for such a study because the new constitution of last year, though rejected by the voters, was based on a thorough reconsideration of many important functions of the state and their embodiment in an effective re-organization.

RATIONAL BASIS OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS, *by Various Authors. Introduction by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. Macmillan Co. Modern Legal Philosophy Series. 603 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Liberty, property, succession, family, and punishment are the main headings under which are grouped excerpts ranging from Herbert Spencer to H. G. Wells. (*Continued on page* 119)

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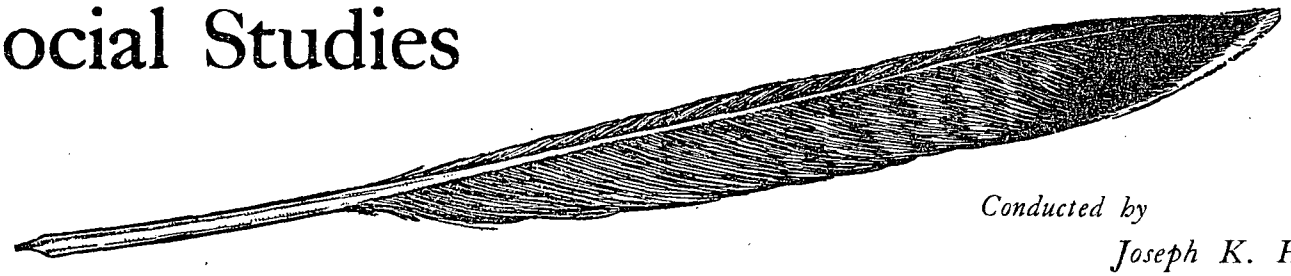
Social Studies



Conducted by

Joseph K. Hart

The Folkways of the Group

WE have a curious legend in our current folklore. It gathers around a character called "Man, the Thinker." The legend is confidently believed by many people.

But Man, the Member of the Group, is not a thinker. He does not think; he is not supposed to think; he is, in fact, not allowed to think. All of which worries him little or not at all, for he has no desire to think. He doesn't know that such a thing as thinking exists!

THE group makes thinking unnecessary: the group knows, without the delay or the pain of thinking. The group has its answers to all questions that may rightly be asked; and the member of the group never refuses to accept the answers that group authority hands out to him! Group legends, group traditions, group customs: these furnish the individual member of the group with his mental equipment. He thinks what the group has thought before him; he accepts what the group has accepted from time immemorial; he does what the group tells him to do; he molds his whole life on the patterns of the group. To him virtue lies in accepting the ways of his folk; vice is failure to do the accepted thing. He needs only so much mind as will enable him to do the group will: less than that much mind might be a fatal defect; more than that much would be sure to be disastrous. The group can't stand a member who knows more than the folkways have accepted.

Around all the activities and interests of the group these folkways gather. Marriage is a folkway rite: it must be safe-guarded and controlled with minutest care. The family is a folkway institution: no one would think of violating the conventionalities. Children are the possession of the group folkways: they must be "brought up" in certain ways, and in no other ways. A mother who knows nothing at all naturally knows more about children and the way to bring them up than any one else could possibly know even after years of study.

INDUSTRY is protected by the folkways. Certain methods of farming are authorized by the moon—and the folkways. Other methods might be authorized by the college of arts and sciences,—but for the group, the moon and the folkways are more powerful than any college. Old systems are preferable to new ones, unless the new systems can be squeezed inside the folkways.

POLITICS is a folkway perquisite. The "ward," the "crowd" the "party" are all folkway groups. Politics is a group contest, and to the victor group belong the spoils. New groups, that is, groups that have been put together by political carpenters, with a "purpose," are to be outlawed, not so much because their "purposes" are dangerous, but because they no longer play the group game: they talk about "general welfare," not about the "success of the party." Such "groups" are out of hand!

RELIGION is a folkway support. Religion views all things, as the philosophers used to say, "in relation to eternity." The folkways are eternal—in theory. They are saturated with the sanctions of religion. Criticising the folkways is impiety; breaking them is a crime; breaking with them is the "unpardonable sin." Morality consists in keeping the group traditions and customs: the conscience that doth "make cowards of us all" is a folkway jacket that binds the mind to its group grooves.

EDUCATION is the chief means of preserving and perpetuating the folkways. The adult generation must pass on: the group is eternal. Hence, the rising generation must be subordinated to, compressed within, inured to the folkways. Whatever mind the individual child might have must be seduced to the support of the folkways; his emotions must be enlisted in the praise of the folkways; his whole being must be set to the temper of the folkways. He must be habituated: the customs of the group must become the habit of the individual member. This is education's task: to organize the plastic materials of childhood into the fixed forms of the folkways, so that never, so long as life shall last, will he even dream of doing, or thinking, or saying anything not in harmony with the immemorial folkways.

If, by any chance, any member of a group should not have been fully habituated, or educated; if, by any chance, any member should have preserved any remnant of his native impulsiveness, so that, for example, he should, in a moment of excitement, injure, or kill, some other member of the group, such a member must be expelled from the group: the group is weaker for his presence in it. And the virtue of the group is its strength!

If, by any chance, any member of the group should not have been fully habituated—so that, for example, he should be able, even for a brief moment, to become an example of "man, the thinker," such a member must be expelled, or, better, put to death; he may induce some other weak-kneed ones to attempt to do some "thinking"—and "thinking" is always disintegrating; it destroys the confidence of the group in itself! When Socrates said to the Athenians, "The uncriticised life is the brutish life!" they could do nothing but put him to death.

A group, even an intelligent group like the Athenians, cannot permit itself to be called thoughtless or brutish. Such criticism disturbs the complacency and, hence, the loyalty, of its members. Sand-stone is good stone as long as it holds together; but a disintegrating sand-stone is most useless of all substances for building purposes—unless, indeed, some cement can be found for it!

ALL this applies primarily to primitive racial groups. To some slight extent humanity is struggling up and out of those old group controls. But "man, the thinker" is still mostly a legendary being, one greatly desired, one greatly to be feared: we wait for him, we fear his coming! We had expected the schools to compel him to come—bringing him in by a sort of intellectual violence! Such a consummation seems unlikely, now. Life, itself, must produce him—out of the soil! And the soil seems to be the old group life of the race!

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Our Social Institutions
A Course for High Schools

III. The Family

We are dealing with our social institutions, their obligations and responsibilities (See The Survey for September 15, 1923, p. 641) and with problems of the adjustments of these institutions to their changing environments in these times of social reconstruction (See The Survey for October 1, 1923, p. 57). The family is the most ancient of these institutions, probably—though not in its present form. We shall consider some of the characteristics of this institution first.

1. The Family in History

What were some of the ancient forms of family life, e. g., amongst the ancient Hebrews? In Egypt? In Greece? In Rome? Has the father always been the head of the family? What was a "matriarchate"? What has been the size of the family under its various forms in the past? What has been the nature of the "home" under each of these forms? What services has the family rendered: to industry? To religion? To civic welfare? To morality? To education?

2. Modern Changes in Family Life

What has become of the old services of the home, such as industry and education? What has taken their place in the home? What changes have taken place in the organization of the family life in cities? What effects has the apartment house had upon the organization and life of the family? How does the tenement home differ from the farm home in its provision for the living of its members? What changes have taken place in the farm home and family life in the last fifty years? What has been the occasion of the changes? Can any "old-fashioned homes" be found anywhere today? What is an old-fashioned home? Is it a desirable sort of home? Is it a possible sort of home for people today?

3. The Relationships of the Modern Home

Is the modern home, or family, in any way controlled by the conditions in industry in the community? Does industrial prosperity have any influence upon the home? What is that influence? Are the newer industrial conditions favorable to the home, or the reverse? Is family life more stable or less stable in the modern industrial city than it was in the older community? What are the relationships of the home to the political life of the community? To the schools? Has the growth of schools had any effect upon the position of the home? What effect? Has this been a desirable development, or the reverse? What are the relationships of the home to the other social institutions, today?

4. Standards Within the Home

Has the family any internal problems to solve today? How is the family with a small income to make both ends meet? Or are there no such families? What is a "family budget"? Is a budget possible? What should be considered in making up a family budget? Should children work? Should they be taught to work? Should they be made to work? Should children learn to "make money"? Should they be taught anything about spending money, or does money spend itself? Is there any room in the home for beauty? What forms of art or beauty should be found in the modern home? What are the characteristics of the "ideal home" under the various industrial and social conditions of today?

References:

C. A. Elwood, Sociology and Modern Social Problems. American Book Co.

Jane Addams, Democracy and Social Ethics. Macmillan Co.

Consult also the literature of the Consumers' League to be secured from the national office, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Questions on Current Issues

Problems—Old and New

1. Can A Society Be Decent to its Unfortunates?

Who is Society? Does society include all human beings? Does it include working people? The unemployed? The idle? The parasites? Gamblers? Criminals? Inmates of prisons? Has society the right to do as it pleases with any of these groups? With individuals from any of these groups? Upon what is that right, if it exists, based? What happens to the individual who does as he pleases? Can society do as it pleases without suffering the same fate? As a matter of fact, does society ever do as it pleases with any of these groups or individuals? Does society know what it wants to do with them? What actually determines the program of government toward criminals and in the treatment of prisoners? Has society the right to exploit prisoners? What are the arguments for contract labor in prisons? What are the arguments against? Where does this system still obtain? Why is it being given up by large interests at present? Does the fact that this system is being abandoned mean that society is becoming more decent?

2. Perplexing Problems in the Labor World

When the pressmen of New York City newspaper offices struck, in September, their international officials sided with the employers and helped defeat the strike. In the West, A. F. of L. fights I. W. W. to the bitter end. Instances of internal strife are numerous. Are these facts to be taken as evidence of the failure of the labor movement? As evidence of the venality of the officials? As evidence of the incapacity of the workers? Has internal strife, like this, ever been known in any other movement? Has it ever been absent from any vital movement? Is the "labor movement" a single trend? Is there a single "labor program"? Could there be? Will there be a single answer to these perplexing problems? When? Do labor union officials always serve the interests of the people who elected them? Do they ever serve those interests? Should a labor official ever admit that the employers may be right? Must the "discipline of labor" include the complete subordination of the individual worker to the rules of the union?

3. Can the World Be Made Safe for Adventure?

Has your community surrendered to the automobile? Or have you set up rules of control as regards the roads and streets? Are those rules enforced? Are they obeyed? What has been the effect upon your community of the automobile tornado? Is it accepted as inevitable and desirable? What has become of the children of your community? Have they any place to play? Do they play "hide and seek" with the automobiles? How many accidents have you had in your community in the last year? What is being done to make normal play once more possible for the children? Where do they get their adventure? Does your community advocate "safety first"? What does that program do to the children? To the community? Is the community becoming more careless about accidents? Does anyone protest? What does he protest? Has your community inaugurated any program of adventurous recreation to offset the program of safety? Is safety being taught in your schools? What is the content of that teaching? Does it enlarge life or does it make life smaller, more afraid? What is being done in your community, in schools or elsewhere, to make life seem good to the children? To give it color, spirit, high adventure?

References:

pp. 69, 86, 104.

The books mentioned on this page may be obtained through The Survey Book Department.

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COMMUNICATIONS

The Plumb Plan and "Labor Domination"

TO THE EDITOR: Permit me to express my appreciation of the very intelligent and sympathetic review of Industrial Democracy, written by Father Ryan and appearing in The Survey of July 8. This review, however, contains one serious misconception. "Nevertheless," says Father Ryan, "a troublesome question arises. Inasmuch as the voting power of the employes would always exceed that of the capital owners, would not the former be strongly tempted to lift wages to so high a level that no surplus would ever exist to be shared with either capital or the consumers."

This error appears in much of the criticism of the book, Industrial Democracy, as it did in the criticism of the original Plumb Plan. While it is true that in most industries the investment of labor will be greater than the investment of money capital any industry organized in accordance with the plan proposed must obtain its capital in the open market, exactly as it must obtain its labor. Furthermore, labor and management are placed exactly upon the same basis, each sharing in control and in division of surplus in proportion to its contribution to the efficiency of the industry. It has been suggested that these two interests might combine as against investors of capital who are not engaged in the industry. This would be unlikely, first, because the salary of an individual concerned with management will be much greater than the wages of the average laborer, and he will have a relatively greater interest in the accumulation of surplus. Also, those concerned with the administration and management of the industry will be much more likely to have money invested in it than the ordinary wage earner. As under the existing organization of corporate industry, the tendency will be in the direction of a combination between "management" and "capital," rather than between "management" and "labor." But in any case, the management would have to show a balance sheet sufficiently attractive to draw into the industry the capital needed; otherwise, those placed in charge could not hold their jobs. This would be demanded as insistently by those having their labor invested in the industry as by those who had contributed to it in money.

It is generally assumed that investors of capital now hold the predominant power in corporate industry. This is a popular fallacy, that seems to be shared by those who fear that a democratic reorganization of industry such as is proposed in Industrial Democracy would result in labor domination. The truth is that the actual owners of capital are often as helpless as are the wage earners. Both are exploited by those who, through the enjoyment of privilege, control both labor and money capital, and capitalize both into profits. The plan proposed in Industrial Democracy will place this class on the same basis with labor and the actual investors of money capital. It aims to eliminate all the evils of capitalism, by placing the control of industry in the hands of the actual owners of capital, whether it consist of money, which is a generalized demand upon labor or the products of labor, or of the present ability and willingness to perform any of the services necessary to production. With the removal of privilege, competition among the several industries, whether for money capital or for labor, will be restored. There will be automatic adjustment, alike of interest rates, of dividends and of wages. Under such conditions, surplus will be the result of efficiency and economy. As Mr. Plumb so often expressed it, it will represent a saving rather than a profit. In other words, surplus will represent an economic, instead of a monopoly profit.

Such being the case, it would be impossible to advance wages in any particular industry above the normal level. It would be equally impossible so to advance either interest rates or preferred dividends on capital investment. With the results of increased efficiency justly distributed, there would be a widely diffused increase of buying power on the part of consumers, which would in turn stimulate production, broaden markets, and tend to a further increase in surplus. This would continue until an equilibrium had been reached in an exact balance between supply and demand, and an equally exact and equitable adjustment between the interests of producers and the interests of consumers. Such an exact balance, while theoretically possible, would, of course, hardly be reached in actual practice; but the tendency would be constantly in that direction. The result would be achieved in so far as it is possible within the limits of human resources and ability.

The authors of Industrial Democracy aimed to eliminate the traditional antagonism between "capital" and "labor." In this respect the book marks an important advance upon the original Plumb Plan. It defines capital as consisting of "all facilities, both human and material, that are at any time available for and that may be applied to production." Material facilities are the product of past labor. Therefore, if the control and the rewards of industry are distributed in accordance with actual services in production, past or present, there will be no injustice as between those who have accumulated capital and those who perform present services; nor any possibility of the domination of the one interest over the other. With this achieved, industrial classes will disappear; industrial strife will be ended; and there will be free, economic co-operation, to the end that industry shall discharge its true function of supplying to the fullest possible extent the economic wants of all.

WILLIAM G. ROYLANCE

Gambrills, Md.

Often Sincere, Sometimes Highminded

TO THE EDITOR: Fighting a straw man is at best wasteful and self-deceptive, and not seldom harms our own cause by giving ammunition to the enemy. The Survey is less liable to this error than almost any other progressive journal I know; but I cannot avoid the feeling that the article beginning on page 587 of the September 1 number is a clear case. The 100% Patriotic Educator therein portrayed is just like the Satan of the old horn-books, with tail and cloven hoofs, horrible to look at, but with a practical consequence of just nil. The pernicious Satans of the actual world, as the wise old scripture declares, appear as angels of light: it is useless to warn young or old against a gruesome, or perhaps comic, figure like the cuts on page 587; one cannot deny the possible existence of such specimens, but certainly they bear not the slightest resemblance to the school superintendents and principals in actual life whose 100% patriotism sometimes proves an obstacle to the freedom of teachers and the genuine Americanism of our schools. These men are far more likely to be attractive in personal appearance, well groomed, successful looking, genial and human in manner, given probably to the popular vice of smoking, but quite in the clear respecting all sins effectively condemned by society.

Moreover they are often sincere, and sometimes really highminded; and in general they measure well up to the patriotic type and standard of the mass of their fellow citizens. Ninety-nine out of every hundred could safely court comparison with the grotesque creature in the article in question: they would be acquitted by any jury, and would have a right to feel confirmed in their present opinions and practice.

One might almost wish that the problem were as easy as this: then the least skilful hand could sketch the Hudibras of 100 per cent patriotism and start it on its downward path toward extinction and oblivion.

Hundred per cent patriotism is after all a by-product of true Americanism; the most dangerous hundred percenters never assay 100 per cent of the dangerous element, just as the most dangerous fallacies and falsehoods never assay 100 per cent lies. The evil that effectively imperils our social and indi-

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vidual progress is ever heavily admixed with good. This is why The Survey is usually so permanently effective and so truly constructive, because it draws men and events with the proportions which they manifest in life as it actually is. I hope it will continue to leave mere persiflage and shallow ridicule to publications with less clear vision and weaker social purpose, and so stand firm for the only type of truth which can make us free.

We need satire, no doubt; but the satire which reforms society must draw a portrait in which the majority of us can discern at least some of our own features.

EDWARD O. SISSON

Berkeley, California

More Coming

TO THE EDITOR: That was a stimulating and altogether admirable article by James Harvey Robinson in the September 1 number of The Survey. Please have more like them.

WILLIAM M. CHADBOURNE

Prohibition and Reparation

TO THE EDITOR: In the English press I find a justification of the French policy against Germany on the ground that this country could easily fulfill its obligation as regards reparations if it adopted prohibition. My name is quoted in this connection, and the only source to which it can possibly refer is the interview with me published in The Survey for February 1. I am distressed to think that my expressed opinions might in this way give new ammunition to the enemies of my country.

It is said that by the adoption of prohibition Germany could save an annual expenditure of from three to four billion gold marks and make them available for reparation. We propagandists against alcohol frequently say that this enormous drink bill is totally unwarranted in the present unhappy condition of the country. We also believe that Germany, disarmed and eager for a policy of conciliation, must do everything in its power to get rid of the French invasion, to show the world that it is not lack of German good will that stands in the way of a reasonable living together of Europe in peace. That is the connection between prohibition and reparation which we stress. But when it is said that all costs of reparation could be paid by the process of prohibition, we must know first of all what these costs are; and we find that they are not even defined. The proposal to have this question decided by a neutral commission of inquiry has been rejected. The victors in the world war simply appoint themselves judge and make demands of such fantastic dimensions that they could not be met even if the German people abstained from eating and being clothed as well as drinking. It has been estimated that the whole world contains about nine billion dollars worth of gold, half of it in the United States, the other half distributed over all the other countries—yet it is demanded of Germany that it pay eight times as much! Realists, such as Keynes in England, have estimated the German ability to pay (before the occupation of the Ruhr) at sixty billion gold marks. If such a sum were made the basis of the reparations bill, it might be possible that interest and amortization could be met by prohibition. If the leading powers were serious in their desire for world peace and showed the German people some way out of its misery, Germany would unquestionably seize such an opportunity. But so long as the possibility of saving through prohibition is used only to reproach Germany further for not meeting the present demands, the ends of neither justice nor of prohibition are served.

We temperance reformers do not underestimate the magnificent example of the United States, but we know that prohibition is not yet in America completely enforced, though knowing of the history that led to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, the organic development of prohibition step by step, we believe in its final triumph. But can any American prohibitionist, knowing history and present facts believe that Germany could introduce prohibition (*Continued on page* 123)

MILLIONS have been spent on the investigation of wages, living conditions, hog cholera and a hundred other matters. Now we must spend a few on man himself, to find out what are his possibilities. Such study is not only to make men live ten years longer on the average, which has already been accomplished, but to show how to make those ten years, or any ten years, *worth living*. Dr. Frankwood S. Williams, of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, points the way to the enormous possibilities which lie in the study of Mental Attitude as a Factor in Social Progress.

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SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

A STEEL man who put active business behind him at the age of 52 and devoted the last twenty years of his life to social progress—especially in the city of Washington—William H. Baldwin will be remembered not so much for the ordinary services, both personal and financial, which a socially minded rich man may give his favorite charity, as for the energy and initiative with which he put his personal force back of social legislation in the District of Columbia. He succeeded in securing for the District a non-support law which has served as a model for many of the states, a law requiring the registration of tuberculosis cases, and a law mitigating the loan shark evil.

When he came to Washington Mr. Baldwin joined a district conference of the Associated Charities and was shortly elected to serve on the board of managers of the society. The suffering and distress of wives left destitute by the non-support or desertion of their husbands interested him especially and, with the painstaking study of detail for which he was distinguished, he collected data from which he prepared a non-support bill which Congress adopted. In like manner his connection with the Associated Charities committee on the prevention of consumption drew his interest to the need of compulsory registration of tuberculosis cases. He fought for a law to this end against great opposition from local medical sources and even without the support of some members of his own committee, and was ultimately successful.

In dealing with the exploitation of the poor by unscrupulous loan brokers his efforts over a considerable period of time were not wholly successful. Since 1909 he had been serving as chairman of the citizens' committee on a remedial loan law. Largely through his personal efforts and in the face of much bitter opposition, a law was passed in 1913 eliminating the notorious loan shark broker from the District. Unfortunately Congress cut the rate of interest authorized by the law to a point where legitimate remedial loan companies could not operate. Mr. Baldwin kept steadily at his volunteer task of seeking to achieve the constructive as well as the regulative ends of the desired legislation, ignoring the charge of ulterior motives, and was still fighting for it at the time of his death, late last month.

In an unostentatious way Mr. Baldwin was a generous financial supporter of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, of which he was a vice-chairman for many years, and of the national and local tuberculosis associations. Of his many public interests of other sorts there is no room to speak here: he had been a trustee of Western Reserve University for many years, had served President Roosevelt in the steel trust investigation, and had been continuously active in public affairs in the District of Columbia.

A NEW LINK in the field service of the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies appears with the appointment of Virginia McMechen to serve on the Pacific coast, in the mountain states and Texas. For eleven years Miss McMechen was general secretary of the Associated Charities of Seattle; then served the Red Cross in the Northwestern and Mountain divisions; for a little over a year she has been general secretary of the newly organized Travelers Aid Society of Los Angeles.

T. DAVID ZUKERMAN, chief of the budget department of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City has been elected executive director of the Conference of Jewish Charities of Newark, N. J. He will begin work there on the first of the year. Mr. Zukerman came to the New York Federation from the staff of the Bureau of Municipal Research three years ago. As chief of the budget department it was his large task to study the budgetary demands of the ninety-one welfare organizations supported by the federation and to apportion among them a central budget which in 1923 amounted to three and a half millions.

ST. LOUIS begins the winter with new leaders in several of its more important agencies. Emil G. Steger has come to the Provident Association from the United Charities of St. Paul. L. C. Haworth of Youngstown, Ohio, is the new secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Sophie Nelson of the Boston Health League has accepted the position of director of the Visiting Nurse Association. Charles E. Minor of Erie, Pennsylvania, formerly on the staff of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, came early in September to take charge of the work of the Missouri Social Hygiene Association. Florence Van Sickler, a St. Louisan who has been doing child health work in Italy for the past two years, comes home to join the staff of the Community Council.

THE BOSTON Society for the Care of Girls has bid farewell, regretfully, to its general secretary, Mabelle Babcock Blake, who has gone to teach psychology and the history of education at Wheaton College.

THOMAS D. ELIOT out at Northwestern University learns something new from his students every week or so, and sometimes shares his gleanings with The Survey. An examination on Problems of Population disclosed this gem: "Life is nowadays restricted in multiplication by the general practice of parental absorption and other forms of malthusiasm."

TO SUCCEED William C. Hunt, who left Washington to become manager of the Pacific Division, the Red Cross has called to headquarters Ernest John Swift, a California newspaper and insurance man who has been connected with the Red Cross in Paris since 1918. He becomes special assistant to the vice-chairman in charge of domestic operations.

HAVELOCK ELLIS would be delighted with the curriculum of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, which offers a seven-fold program of education which ranges from economics to dancing. The economics course, in the hands of Arthur W. Calhoun of Brookwood Labor College, is a discussion group; English is taught on the same night as dancing and the two are offered together at a cut rate; domestic science and interior decoration divide the field with the psychology of training the mind and public speaking and parliamentary law. All the courses, given at the Club House at 247 Lexington Avenue, are open to the public on payment of nominal fees.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of Social Services Exchanges follows its secretary for the current year, Elizabeth A. Hughes, to a new address, 308 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. With a number of other service organizations, the Chicago exchange has been installed in the joint officing space secured by the Council of Social Agencies.

THE B. A. I.—which has earned the right to be known by its initials through many years of service—is the Bureau of Advice and Information of the New York Charity Organization Society. In New York the investigation of local charitable appeals, a function in which charity organization societies and chambers of commerce were pioneers, is still shouldered by the C. O. S. Mrs. Edith Shatto King, formerly executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, is the new secretary of the B. A. I. and also of the Social Service Exchange.

ONE of the responsibilities of the late Dr. Herman M. Biggs, the chairmanship of the Public Health Council of New York state, has been met by the appointment of Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute.

BETTER TIMES, the organ of New York social agencies, has burgeoned again into a new section, a bi-monthly brochure on Money Raising and Administrative Methods. The initial number contains thirty-two of the distinctive Better Times miniature pages filled with concrete advice on such subjects as newspaper publicity, accounting, and institutional buying.

RUTH TAYLOR, whose gallant fight for election as judge of the juvenile court in Westchester County, New York, is warmly remembered, has resigned from the department of child welfare of that county to undertake "a specific piece of statistical and research work."

PICK your audience, say the publicity experts. But it is sometimes intriguing to fling a message into the air and wait to see what happens. Precisely that is being done by Chicago welfare agencies, which are broadcasting their work and problems through the courtesy of the W. A. Wieboldt Company, WPAD. Joel D. Hunter led the way with a talk on the United Charities.

GAY B. SHEPPERSON of Charlotte County, Virginia, bringing Red Cross experience in Russia and casework experience in Washington with her, has joined the staff of the Virginia State Board of Public Welfare as director of the Children's Bureau.

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Book Reviews

(*Continued from page* 113)

Extreme individualists and sociologists of diverse ways of thinking are included in a symposium that goes far to satisfy the demand made so forcibly at the National Conference of Social Work for a more functional interpretation of law.

THE REGIME OF THE INTERNATIONAL RIVERS: DANUBE AND RHINE, *by J. P. Chamberlain. Columbia University Studies in History, etc. Longmans, Green & Co. 317 pp. Paper. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

There have been many anecdotes about the ignorance of leading statesmen at the Versailles peace conference concerning important geographical facts and the economics and political significance of important topographical features. Studies such as this, important in a purely political sense because present and future international controversies hinge on a right understanding of all that is involved, have the further value of leading the student of politics to devote himself to the significance of regional as well as national issues. Professor Chamberlain is a leader among the teachers of political realism.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY, *by Henry C. Link. Macmillan Co. 265 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

The purpose and arrangement of this book are practical; and within the narrow limits of a study which is deliberately avoiding a discussion of educational theory, the presentation of facts is thorough and stimulating. It contains information on industrial motion pictures, Americanization efforts, vocational guidance, the "vestibule school," trade schools, training of executives and foremen, education through works' councils, and the like. Whether such a collection of facts without theory is not going to do more harm than good—by leading to thoughtless development of educational organization by committees and employers without so much as a scaffolding of educational principles—may be open to question.

OF WHAT USE ARE COMMON PEOPLE? *by Heinrich E. Buchholz. Warwick & York, Inc., Baltimore. 251 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

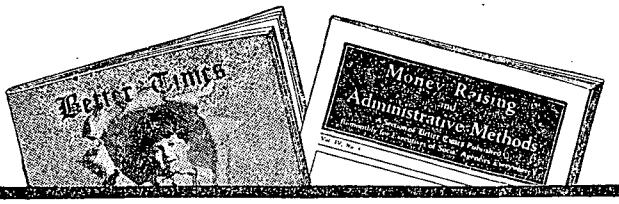
The upshot of this "study in democracy" is that America needs the formulation of an ideal—not an ideal fitted to the abilities of the superior elements in the citizenship but one built on the democratic foundations of the republic and permitting all elements to contribute according to their abilities to a common goal.

THREE CENTURIES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, *by William MacDonald. Henry Holt & Co. 346 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

A well written, brief political history of the United States, thoroughly sound and without a trace of originality, this book is to be recommended to those who would like to refresh their knowledge of American history without the time and effort required for assimilating one of the ordinary textbooks.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO HOME AND COMMUNITY, *by Pauline G. Beery. J. B. Lippincott Co. 534 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Because of the excessive specialization in college education, the woman graduate often approaches the task of housekeeping with no more applicable knowledge than that possessed by the woman without a higher education. This book is intended for women who have had at least a course of inorganic chemistry and in an appendix summarizes for them the main facts of systematic organic chemistry. Heating, prevention and extinguishing of fires, waste disposal, all kinds of cleaning, dying, painting (in more than one sense) and of course many aspects of food preparation are among the subjects dealt with. The book is well arranged and equally useful as a textbook in courses on applied chemistry as a reference book for the home.



ANNOUNCEMENT

BETTER TIMES has begun publishing, with its current issue, a special bi-monthly section, "Money Raising and Administrative Methods," which will make available the advice of the leading experts on such subjects as—

— how to raise money
— how to get publicity
— how to reduce office routine
— how to save money in buying
— how to keep committees working
— how to recruit and train volunteers

On these and many other administrative problems of social agencies this section gives innumerable practical ideas, adaptable to your organization or institution, whether large or small, whether supported by government or contributed funds, whether in a community of 5,000 or one of 5,000,000.

The bi-monthly issues of BETTER TIMES, which this new section accompanies, contain articles of universal interest by leading social workers throughout the country, and report in an extremely concise manner (for the busy person) the most important news of the whole field of social work. The remaining monthly magazine issues of BETTER TIMES and its weekly bulletin are concerned chiefly with the activities and methods of the 2,000 social agencies in New York City. The bi-monthly issues with the accompanying new section are, however, what will particularly interest those who are not concerned with New York affairs.

"Money Raising and Administrative Methods" should help you to raise or to save hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars for your organization. A single idea from it—and each issue contains hundreds—will be worth to you many, many times the annual subscription price, namely $2.00 for the complete magazine, or $1.25 for the bi-monthly issues alone.

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TWO reprints from articles in THE SURVEY which answer practical questions on how to organize and conduct federations of social agencies, where and why federations have succeeded.

Financial Federations

By WILLIAM J. NORTON
Director the Detroit Community Union

Fundamentals of Federation
How Shall They Be Organized?
What Agencies Shall Be Admitted?
What About National Agencies?
Shall They Raise Capital Funds?

Price 25 cents; 6 copies $1; 25 copies $3, postpaid

Welfare Federations

By EDWARD T. DEVINE
Contributing Editor THE SURVEY

How Not To Do It: Philadelphia
The Mid-West Spirit: Louisville
Where It Works: Cleveland and Detroit
The National Agencies: General Considerations

Price 50 cents; 3 copies $1; 25 copies $6, postpaid

THE SURVEY
112 East 19 Street, New York

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY, *by Arthur T. Hadley. Macmillan Co. 162 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

In these lectures given last year in the British Universities under the Watson Foundation of American History and Institutions, the president emeritus of Yale surveys the problems now confronting the democracies of the western world. The chapter headings give the scope of the book: Democracies Old and New, Economic Freedom, Industrial Combination, Collective Bargaining in Politics, National Animosity, Class Consciousness and Public Opinion. The lectures had a generous welcome in the universities when they were given, and it is not hard to realize why as one sees the fairness of view, and the keen analysis of things that bar the way to progress. The Chapter on Collective Bargaining in Politics is worthy of especial study today. "A conception of politics which would enable a group to hold up the government of the nation while it bargains with the public for a price, is even more monstrously impossible than a system of economics which would allow the nation to be deprived of coal or light or transport for some similar purpose."

THE CAUSES AND CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, *by W. E. Egerton. Oxford Press. 207 pp. Price $2.85 postpaid of The Survey.*

The Professor of Colonial History at Oxford has not set himself to another "hands across the sea" effort in the writing of this scholarly study of original documents, leading to the conclusion that the Revolution was the logical result of the faulty political relations between England and its "plantations in America" existing from their founding. He finds that no honest effort was made to settle these political questions because the leaders of England were more interested in the economic advantages to be derived from the commercial exploitation of the Colonies than they were in the political future.

CHURCHES OF DISTINCTION IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, *by Edmund de S. Brunner. George H. Doran Co. 198 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
TESTED METHODS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY CHURCHES, *by Edmund de S. Brunner. George H. Doran Co. 173 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*
CHURCH LIFE IN THE RURAL SOUTH, *by Edmund deS. Brunner. George H. Doran Co. 117 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

The Committee on Social and Religious Surveys is responsible for these three volumes. They have more than passing interest for those who are endeavoring to make the days worth while for ordinary folk. The first volume sets forth "the technique of serving the community by means of the Church." The fourteen churches whose stories are told and whose methods are described by an employed field worker conducting the survey are to be found all the way from New York to California. The second contains the results of an examination of the work carried on by forty representative parishes which by every test may be called successful. The methods by which their success has been obtained are clearly described. The book will prove of great value to those who desire to see the church made a real social force in the community. Forewords to these two books have been written by Professor E. A. Ross and Governor Pinchot. Church Life in the Rural South is a study of the results of a survey of seventy southern counties. These books will, as Professor Ross says, "warm the hearts of sociologists as they warm mine." They are scientific enough to satisfy the most exacting. They are inspiring as well to him "who is enchanted to see men and women cooperating in the pursuit of the higher interests."

HENRY MARTYN, CONFESSOR OF THE FAITH, *First volume in the New Modern Series of Missionary Biographies, by Constance E. Padwick. 304 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
ALEXANDER DUFF, PIONEER OF MISSIONARY EDUCATION, *by William Paton. George H. Doran Co. 204 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

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of today a fresh interpretation and a richer understanding of the life and work of great missionaries deal with two men about whose life romance hangs as much as about that of any soldier. Both were pioneers and each largely affected the generation of which he was a part, Duff by the greatness of his achievement, Martyn by the sweetness of his personality and the glamour of his early martyrdom. Neither book claims for itself any great originality, but seeks to retell in the tongue of today a story of the past worth remembering and perpetuating.

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION, *by Henry Fairfield Osborn. Scribners. 21 pp. Price $.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

Courteously and yet most thoroughly does Professor Osborn in this little essay answer the contention of Mr. Bryan and his Fundamentalist colleagues that the evolutionary theory is destructive of the theories of religion. Here are the conclusions: "The moral principle inherent in evolution is that nothing can be gained in this world without an effort; the ethical principle in evolution is that the best only has the right to survive; the spiritual principle in evolution is the evidence of beauty, of order, and of design in the daily myriad of miracles to which we owe our existence. If Mr. Bryan were amenable to argument he would surely be convinced by the force of Professor Osborn's case. But in the meantime the essay ought to have wide reading. It is especially worth putting into the hands of those whom the sophistries of Mr. Bryan have upset.

THE MORAL SELF, *by A. K. White and A. Macbeath. Longmans, Green & Co. 232 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

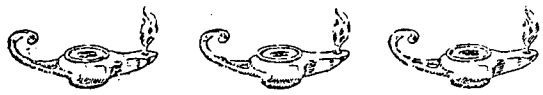
This volume, intended to stimulate those training to be teachers, upholds the high standard of the Modern Educator's Library of which it is part. The treatment of the subject is modern in that the authors look upon childhood not merely as a preparation for adult life and in that they envisage the moral problems of the school as only a part of the problems that confront the child in home and community. Without introducing any very novel theories, this book may be recommended as a corrective for more flashy but less sound contributions to moral psychology that have become increasingly fashionable.

PUBLIC SPEAKING, *by Frank Home Kirkpatrick. George H. Doran & Co. 176 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Naturalness and clearness are emphasized in this little popular treatise for inexperienced speakers. Telling examples and assignments for exercise are given with each chapter.

THE TEXTURE OF WELFARE, *a Survey of Social Service in Bradford. P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London. 193 pp. Paper. Illustrated. Price $.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

This combined survey and social service directory of one of the most progressive cities of England affords a welcome opportunity to compare its rate of progress with that of American cities of similar complexion. Those who know Bradford and other Yorkshire textile cities with their almost unmitigated ugliness, their pall of black smoke, their evidences of poverty and neglect will be inclined offhand to vote for their American counterparts; and indeed, the conditions are still very far from satisfactory. Yet in many respects, and more particularly in the public provision for the social welfare, every American city has to go to school to Bradford. It has rendered pioneer service in making child life more secure. Its recreational provision, both for children and for adults, excels that of most American cities. It is looking after its handicapped in exemplary ways. It offers voluntary social and civic effort opportunities of cooperation with the municipality in more diverse and stimulating ways than is usually the case with us. Irremediably bad housing conditions in some sections and the prevailing unemployment are the two principal handicaps today which Bradford must overcome to continue in its position of leadership.



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THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS—Miss M. A. Cannon, president, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City; Miss Lena R. Waters, executive secretary, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Organization to promote development of social work in hospitals and dispensaries. Annual meeting with National Conference of Social Work.

AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION (formerly American Child Hygiene Association and Child Health Organization of America)—Headquarters, 532 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Administrative Offices, 370 7th Ave., New York. Herbert Hoover, pres.; L. Emmett Holt, M.D.; Livingston Farrand, M.D.; Thomas D. Wood, M.D.; 1st, 2nd, 3rd vice-presidents, respectively; Corcoran Thom, treas.; Philip Van Ingen, M.D., sec'y. To promote health among children from conception to maturity—this to be accomplished through cooperation with parents, doctors, nurses, teachers, and other health workers; by dissemination of scientific information and teaching methods in schools, through conferences, addresses, pamphlets, publicity material, and a monthly magazine, "Mother and Child."

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $3.00 includes "The Country Life Bulletin."

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Miss Lenna F. Cooper, sec'y; Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, schools, institutions and community. Publishes Journal of Home Economics. 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washinpton, D. C.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION—Annual Congress of American penologists, criminologists, social workers in delinquency. Next Congress Boston, Massachusetts, September 13-19, 1923. E. R. Cass, general secretary, 135 East 15th Street, New York City.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave, New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C .C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A League of children's agencies to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches and other groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—305 W. 98th Street, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Harry Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 30 Protestant denominations. Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert, gen'l sec'ys; 105 E. 22nd Street, New York.
Commission on the Church and Social Service—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, exec. sec'y; Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, research, sec'y; Agnes H. Campbell, research ass't; Inez M. Cavert, librarian.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—First appointed 1854, located New York City 1866, incorporated 1883. Headquarters office, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 1200. Branch offices, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver. Chairman, James M. Speers; Treasurer, B. H. Fancher; General Sec'y, John R. Mott. The Committee maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for service in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations at home and abroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS—Officers: President, Albert F. Bigelow, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston; Secretary, John S. Bradway, 133 South 12th St., Philadelphia; Chairman of Executive Committee, Leonard McGee, 239 Broadway, New York. This organization was formed in 1912 as a national association of all legal aid societies and bureaus in the United States to develop and extend legal aid work. Copies of Proceedings at convention in December 1922, including report on relation between social service and legal aid, may be had on request.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,152 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 174 American secretaries at work in 55 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe. The National Board also maintains a National Training School of graduate type at 135 East 52nd Street, New York City, for the professional training of its leadership. The training is given in two parts. The preliminary course consists of six weeks of lecture work (generally given in the summer session) and nine months practical experience on salary under supervision. The advanced course requires a full year of resident academic study, upon the successful completion of which a professional certificate is granted. Special emphasis is placed upon training in group work.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL—1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
General Secretary, Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.
Departments—Education, Laws and Legislation, Social Action.
Press and Publicity, Lay Organizations (National Council of Catholic Men and National Council for Catholic Women.)
National Catholic Service School for Women, 2400 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 1 East 104th Street, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC.—Chas. F. Powlison, gen. sec'y; 70 Fifth Ave., New York. Originates and publishes exhibit material which visualizes the principles and conditions affecting the health, well being and education of children. Cooperates with educators, public health agencies, and all child welfare groups in community, city or state-wide service through exhibits, child welfare campaigns, etc.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr. Walter B. James, pres.; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, med. dir.; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, sec'y; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, nervous and mental disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, criminology, psychiatric social service, backward children, surveys, state societies. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $2.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $ .25 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Grace Abbott, president, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Parker, secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-first annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Toronto, Canada. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mrs. Florence Kelley, gen'l sec'y. Promotes legislation for enlightened standards for women and minors in industry and for honest products; minimum wage commissions, eight hour day, no night work, federal regulation food and packing industries; "honest cloth" legislation. Publications available.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS—Robert A. Woods, sec'y; 20 Union Park, Boston. Develops broad forms of comparative study and concerted action in city, state and nation, for meeting the fundamental problems disclosed by settlement work, seek the higher and more democratic organization of neighborhood life.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—309 Homer Building, Washington, D. C. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

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THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—Anna A. Gordon, president; Headquarters, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. To secure effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, to advance the welfare of the American people through the departments of Child Welfare, Women in Industry, Social Morality, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Americanization and other allied fields of endeavor. Official publication "The Union Signal" published at Headquarters.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 465 W. 23rd St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of the Survey, published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1923.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Arthur Kellogg, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Survey, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Editor, Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Managing Editor, Geddes Smith, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Business Managers, Arthur Kellogg, John D. Kenderdine, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City, a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,600 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Robert W. deForest, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Julian W. Mack, P. O. Box 102, City Hall Station, New York, N. Y.; V. Everit Macy, "Chilmark," Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Secretary, Ann R. Brenner, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief, as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

[Signed] ARTHUR KELLOGG,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1923.
[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York,
New York County Clerk's No. 150; New York County Register's No. 22056.
Commission Expires May 4, 1924.

Communications

(*Continued from page 117*)

overnight, enforce it completely and in so doing save not only three or four millions in gold, but two or three times as much? Do they realize that by paragraph 268 in the Versailles peace treaty France has secured for herself the right to introduce vast quantities of alcohol into Germany free of duty?

And may I not mention also in passing that for two years now millions of innocent children are hungering in Germany, so that it might not be unreasonable to demand that the food supplies saved by prohibition should, first of all, be used for the feeding of children instead of being sent in reparation to countries where, though there is still suffering, the people need no longer starve?

If the nations of the world were to consider the alcohol problem in connection with the other problems of world economics, the new Germany would certainly not exclude itself from such measures as might be decided upon. Let me quote a statement by Dr. Cherrington, general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, to the International Congress for the Combat of Alcohol at Toronto last November:

> The drink bill of the world today amounts to approximately twenty billion dollars a year. This sum is expended chiefly in those countries that groan under the burden of their national debt. No great wisdom is needed for devising a plan of liquidation by which the debts of all the nations might be paid in twenty-five years.

Brooklyn, N. Y. REINHARD STRECKER

A State Ward

(*Continued from page 72*)

"Only—" Mary always adds this when she has been talking about going home "—before I go I'd like to have the account adjusted."

"What account?"

"Why, I'd like to know whether it's I that am owing the state or the state that's owing me." Mary is shrewd in many matters. She notices that the state doesn't pay off its "help" on Saturday night, as they used to do in the factory where she worked before her last child was born.

"Don't you worry about wages," I said. "Your children will take care of you."

She looked at me knowingly. She is always glad to see the grown men and women who come to visit her and call her Mother. She likes company. But she knows!

"Those aren't my children," she told me confidentially. "They are *hundreds of years older than my children.*"

"But Mary,—your children are all grown up."

"Grown up?" But then her face becomes vague and her speech wanders. Her mind stops, like a clock that has been dropped, at that hour many years ago when, deserted by her husband, she took the smallest baby in her arms, and leaving the other children in the little lighted room that was home, she went out in the darkness. They found her in the morning on the railroad track, and picked her up and brought her to the place where she has lived these forty years and more.

But now, whatever the picture in her mind of home and children, something has happened that makes Mary happy, and sets the institution all a-flutter for her. She is going for a visit of indefinite length to her daughter's home, where a warm feather bed and a warm heart are waiting for her. The long table in her ward is piled with shoes for her selection, and a new pair of overshoes, the largest size made, are to be thrown in. The dining-room superintendent has a new dress for her, and the social worker a hat and coat. They are all produced, at the last minute, when the automobile is waiting at the door. But Mary is the same Mary that she has always been. She looks at the new things suspiciously. "Those don't look like anything that belongs to me," she remarks. And that is final.

So, bare-headed and wrapped in an old khaki army cape, she steps into the car. She settles back comfortably, as we roll past the long line of institution buildings, surveying them with a satisfied air. "This place has improved considerable since I first came," she says.

HENRIETTA R. PALMER

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RATES: Display advertisements, 25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Want advertisements, 8 cents per word or initial, including the address or box number, for each insertion, minimum charge, $1.50. Discounts on three or more consecutive insertions. Cash with orders. Copy for the next issue should be in by October 16th.

Address Advertising Department **THE SURVEY** New York City 112 East 19th Street

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: In large middle western city trained Jewish worker for family case work. Also a trained and experienced worker for the delinquent girl. Excellent opportunity for the right person. State age, experience and salary expected. 4620 SURVEY.

DIRECTOR and Directress to assume charge boys' home club in New York City. Exceptional opportunity for those interested in social service among working boys. State qualifications. 4621 SURVEY.

WANTED: Boys' worker in midwestern settlement. Single. Salary $2,000.00 per year and room. One month's vacation. Must have experience in boys' work as well as summer camp. Position open at once. 4619 SURVEY.

ASSISTANT wanted in a small Jewish girls' Home. Must understand general housekeeping and dietary laws. Write for appointment to Mrs. Edward Josephy, 315 West 77th Street, New York.

WANTED: Head worker (Jewish) for Settlement in middle west. State experience, age, salary expected. 4608 SURVEY.

NEIGHBORHOOD VISITOR or case worker, Jewish, wanted by large social settlement in the middle west. 4610 SURVEY.

BOYS' CLUB LEADER and girls' club leader, Jewish, wanted for settlement house in large city. 4611 SURVEY.

WANTED: For Southwestern Jewish Center of Baltimore experienced case worker capable of community leadership. Resident position. Well organized district committee. Apply with full details concerning education, training, experience, and salary expected to Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore, 411 S. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, nurses, dietitians. Miss Richards' Bureau, Box 5, East Side, Providence, R. I.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED: Executive Secretary for Jewish Big Brother League of Baltimore, engaged in work with juvenile and adult delinquents. Address application, giving references and information as to education and experience, to Solomon Mendels, president, 1001 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities. Education Service, Steger Building, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

LITERARY SERVICE

WRITING done by university graduate of wide experience and ability. Speciality made of annual reports, theses, letters, articles, and speeches. Also research work. 4616 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADMINISTRATIVE executive work desired by male Protestant, age 34, A. B. Experience: eight years' institution administration and boys' work; five years' executive work in educational field. Salary according to nature of work and opportunity for growth. New York district preferable. No objection to field work in East. 4626 SURVEY.

MAN with wide experience in Community House and Community Recreation work, also ten years' experience with boys' work, desires position November first. 4622 SURVEY.

EDITORIAL-SECRETARY; experienced in proof-reading, make-up, copy-editing and writing news items; rapid stenographer and capable correspondent. 4617 SURVEY.

WOMAN with fifteen years' experience in social work with children, desires resident position in home for children. 4618 SURVEY.

A YOUNG LADY desires a position as companion, traveling companion or teacher. References exchanged. Address Box No. 276, Farmville, Va.

EXPERIENCED Child Welfare worker open for position, either North or South. Prefer Western Virginia. Best of references. 4614 SURVEY.

NURSE, experienced in institutional work, exceptional ability, desires position as matron in Protestant orphanage. 4609 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSE with social service training, desires permanent position. Experienced organizer. Hospital social service or tuberculosis secretaryship preferred. 4604 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as superintendent of girls' Home. References. 4624 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE with long experience in social and institutional work, want charge of an institution. 4623 SURVEY.

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE; quarterly; $2.00 a year; published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Ave., New York.

THE UNITY MESSENGER shows the way to eliminate competition in religion in local communities. Sample, ten cents. Park Ridge, Ill.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Listings fifty cents a line, for four insertions; copy to remain unchanged.

THE RUHR INVASION AND THE ETHICS OF REPENTANCE. By Dr. Henry Neumann, Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, 176 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn. Price, 10 cents.

THE HISTORICAL RHINE POLICY OF THE FRENCH. By Herman Oncken. With an introduction by Ferdinand Schevill. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. Price 50 cents.

TEN-CENT MEALS, by Florence Nesbitt. 44 pp. (10 cents). How John and Mary Live and Save on $35 a Week—a weekly budget plan (10 cents). Weekly Allowance Book (10 cents). Am. School Home Economics, 849 East 58th St., Chicago.

CREDIT UNION. Complete free information on request to Roy F. Bergengren, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

WELFARE FEDERATIONS, by Edward T. Devine, contributing editor of The Survey. A reprint of four articles from The Survey. How Not To Do It: Philadelphia—The Mid-West Spirit: Louisville—Where It Works: Cleveland and Detroit—The National Agencies: General Considerations. Price 50 cents; 3 copies $1; 25 copies, $6, postpaid. The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL FEDERATIONS, by William J. Norton, director of the Detroit Community Union. A reprint in handy pamphlet form of a series of articles published in recent Midmonthly issues of The Survey. Price 25 cents; 6 copies $1; 25 copies $3; postpaid. The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

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BULLETIN BOARD

ARKANSAS TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Little Rock, October 15-16. Secretary, Miss Erle Chambers, 201 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock.

AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION: First Annual Convention, Detroit, October 15-17. Secretary, Ella P. Crandall, 370 Seventh Av., New York.

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION: Annual Meeting. Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis, October 15-17. Chairman, Verna Ansorge, Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis.

INSTITUTE ON THE NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN: White Plains, New York, October 15-27. Executive Secretary, Mrs. Susan M. Baker, Westchester County Court House, White Plains.

ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Annual meeting. Williamsport, October 16-18. Secretary, Edwin D. Solenberger, 1430 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION OFFICIALS: Springfield, Massachusetts, October 16-19. Secretary, G. E. Whitman, Board of Education, Cleveland.

MICHIGAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: Detroit, October 16-19. President, Mrs. Dorian M. Russell, 535 Lyon Street, Grand Rapids.

GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: Rome, October 16-19. Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Hays, Montezuma.

OHIO STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Lima, October 16-19. Secretary Howard R. Knight, Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency, Ontario Bldg., Columbus.

WISCONSIN: FIRST DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Janesville, October 18-20. Secretary, Aubrey Williams, University Ext. Bldg., Madison.

NORTH DAKOTA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Minot, October 23-24. Secretary, Agnes M. Rex, Grand Forks.

NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Buffalo, October 23-25. Secretary, Mrs. Tessa M. Kline, 181 Franklin Street, Buffalo.

TEXAS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS: San Antonio, October 23-26. President, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Georgetown.

MAINE STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE: Bangor, October 24-25. Secretary, Edward F. Moody, 404 Commercial St., Portland.

IOWA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS: Des Moines, October 25-26. President, Mrs. I. H. Tomlinson, 505½ Shops Bldg., Des Moines.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: District I, Detroit; District II, Alpena, October 25-26. Secretary, E. T. Cameron, Michigan State Teachers' Association, Lansing.

WISCONSIN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE: Milwaukee, October 25-27. Miss Edith Foster, Director Health Training Service School, 558 Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK: Illinois Hotel, Bloomington, October 25-28. Executive Secretary, Frank D. Whipp, St. Charles.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE: Middle Western States Conference. Hotel Drake, Chicago, October 29-31. Secretary, Pauline Carver Daniel, Hotel Drake, Chicago.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS: Wisconsin, October 29-November 2. Executive Secretary, Lena R. Waters, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION: Annual Conference held jointly with conference of the Missouri Social Hygiene Association. Hotel Statler, St. Louis, November 5-7. Secretary, Charles E. Miner, Missouri Social Hygiene Association, 922 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: Triennial Convention, Chase Hotel, St. Louis, November 11-16. Executive Secretary, Mrs. Harry Sternberger, 305 West 98 St., New York.

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP: Annual Meeting. Philadelphia, November 13-15. Educational Secretary, Frederick Lyon, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION: Rochester, November 13-15. Secretary, Richard W. Wallace, Drawer 17, Capitol, Albany.

TEXAS STATE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: Wichita Falls, November 14-17. Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Tracy, 105 Hawthorne St., Houston.

INTER-COUNTY INSTITUTE OF PENNSYLVANIA: Harrisburg, November 15. Secretary, Mary S. Labaree, Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE: Annual Meeting. New Willard Hotel, Washington, November 15-17. 261 Broadway, New York.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Greenwood, November 20-22. Secretary, Pauline Witherspoon, American Red Cross, Spartanburg.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE: Columbia, November 21-23. Secretary, Homer Talbot, Missouri Conference for Social Welfare, Jefferson City.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY. The Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, 50 East 42 St., New York.

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Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

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Social Case Workers
Office Executives

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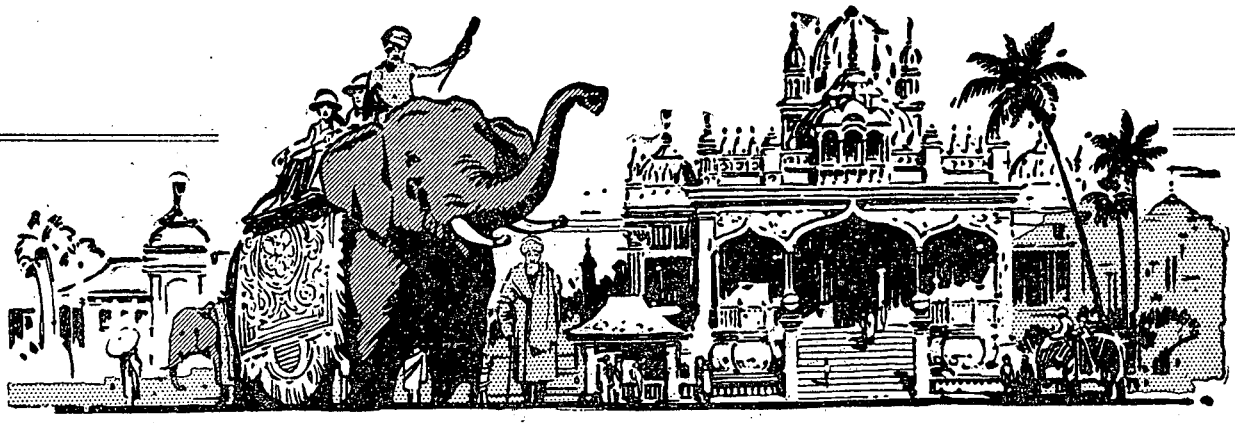


Cruising 'Round the World

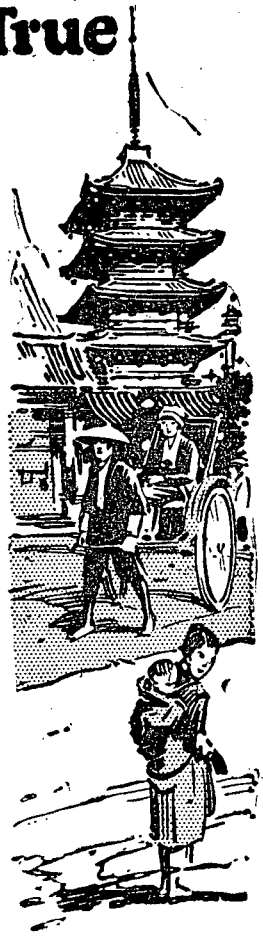
Make the Dream Come True

GOING Around the World is more or less of a dream to most people. Everybody has it. Everybody expects it to come true some day. But the idea is so full of the unknown, so imaginary, so adventurous, so wonderful, that to most people it remains a dream.

Make the dream come true.

Under the experienced management of the American Express Travel Department a cruise around the world is a very practical possibility—easily arranged, easily financed. It is the most *real*, the most stimulating, the most luxurious experience of a lifetime.

It is so easy to make the dream come true.



Consider the coming Cruise of the Cunarder FRANCONIA. Built especially for long distance cruising, and just launched, the FRANCONIA is the last word in modern ship construction. Safe and speedy—a floating palace of luxurious recreation—a fine and comfortable club with every convenience and refinement suggested by 80 years of Cunard experience—and with perfect management and ship discipline at sea.

Under charter of the American Express Travel Department, the FRANCONIA sails from New York November 15th—returning March 27th. 30,000 wonder miles leisurely covered in 133 never-to-be-forgotten days. Carefully planned shore excursions from all ports of call included in initial cost. Special inland trips optional. Itinerary includes—*Havana, Panama Canal, San Francisco, Hilo, Honolulu, Japan (13 days—Yokohama, Kamakura, Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto, Nikko, Inland Sea, Miyajima), Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Tewfik, Cairo, Naples, Monaco, Gibraltar—and home.*

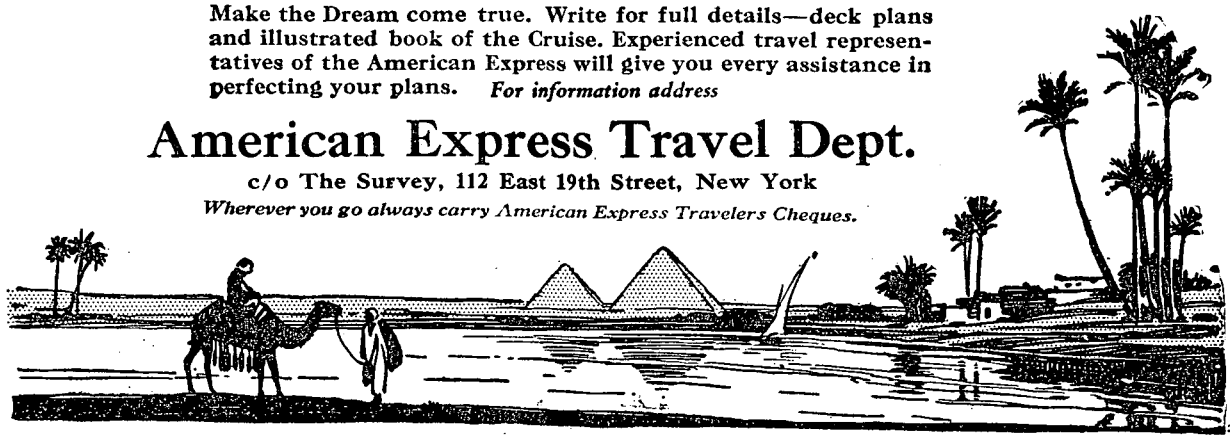
The Franconia Party will be limited. *Reservations should be made now.* Interest in World Cruising has been so stimulated by the success of last year's American Express' World Cruise that an early closing of bookings is indicated.

Make the Dream come true. Write for full details—deck plans and illustrated book of the Cruise. Experienced travel representatives of the American Express will give you every assistance in perfecting your plans. *For information address*

American Express Travel Dept.

c/o The Survey, 112 East 19th Street, New York

Wherever you go always carry American Express Travelers Cheques.



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